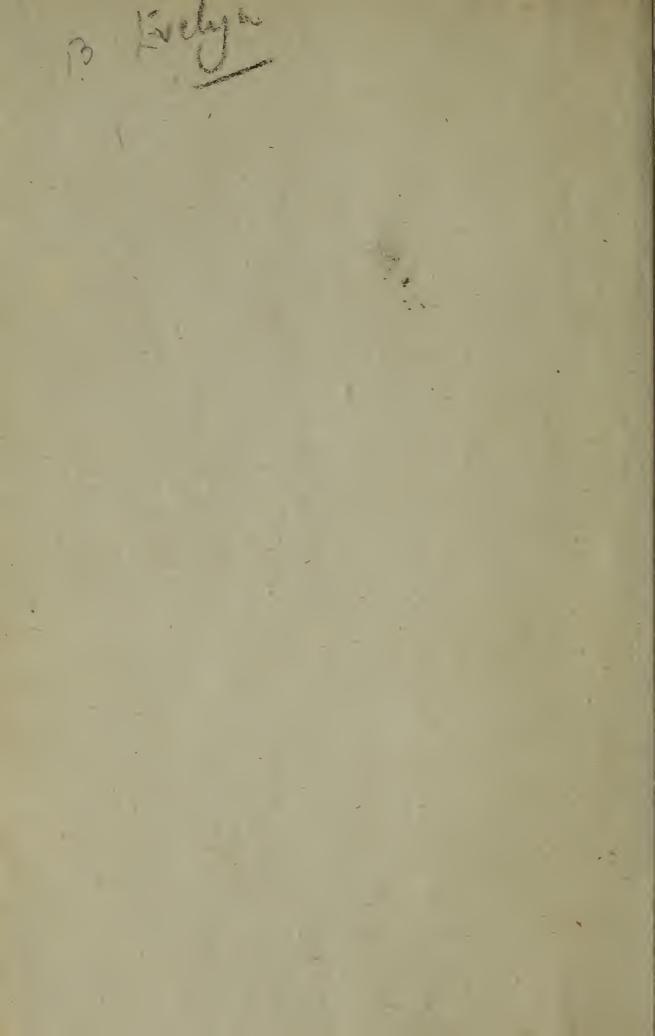


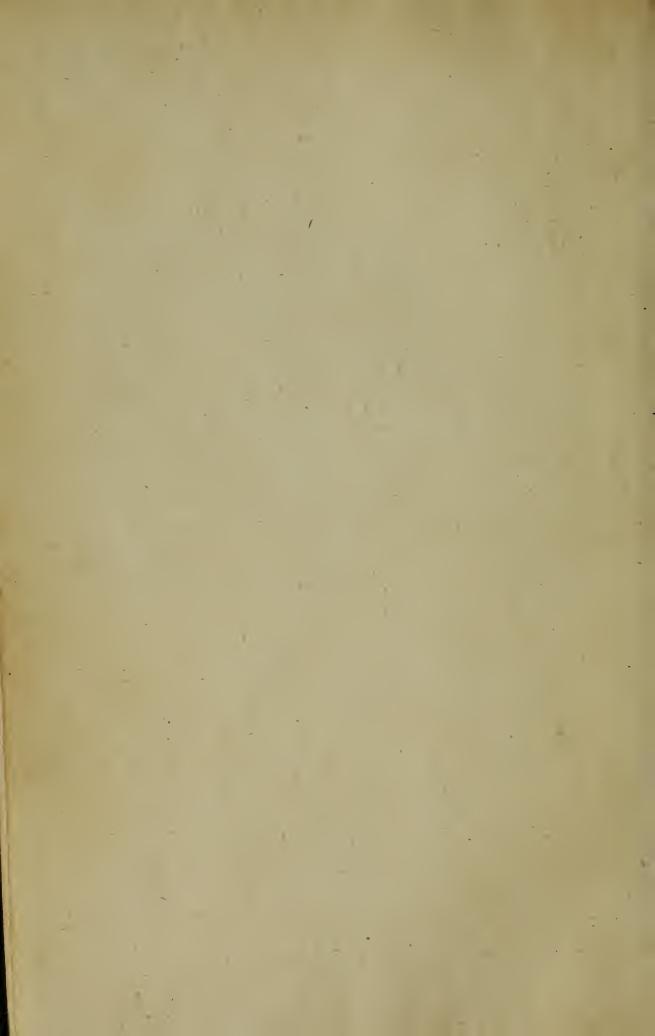


The gift of

Louis Nye







To Dougharty ju given by his Tather for a New Years Gift 1734,



# SCULPTURA:

OR THE

HISTORY, and ART

# CHALCOGKAPHY

Engraving in Copper.

An ample enumeration of the most renowned Masters, and their Works.

To which is annexed

A new manner of Engraving, or Mezzo Tinto; communicated by his Highness Prince Rupert to the Authour of this Treatife.



XXI. L XOD. XXXV.

Scientia in aministrate, 22.

LUNDON

Thought by J. C for G. Breedle, and I. C. Mingstthe Middle Thought in St. Pauls Charley



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TO THE

# HONOURABLE,

AND

ROBERT BOYLE Esq;

SIR,

I Aving upon your reiterated instances (which are ever commands with me) prepared this Treatise concerning the History of Chalcography &c. I thought my self engaged, to significe to the rest, that may possibly receive or Satisfaction, or Benefit from it, to whom they are obliged for the Publication of it. The truth is, as it respects the pains which I have taken, it bears not the

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the least proportion with my ambition of serving you; but as you are pleased to judge it useful for the encouragement of the Gentlemen of our Nation, who sometimes please themselves with these innocent diversions (Collections worthy of them for divers respects ) and, especially, that such as are addicted to the more Noble Mathematical Sciences, may draw, and engrave their Schemes with delight and assurance, I have been induc'd to think it more worthy your Patronage, and of my small Adventure, who professe to have nothing so much in my desires, and which I more avow the pursuite of, then to employ the whole remainder of the life, which God shall assigne me, and that I can redeem from its impertinencies, in contributing to that great and august designe, which

your illustrious, and happy Genius do's prompt you to, of cultivating the Sciences, and advancing of useful knowledge, emancipated from the strong contentions, and little fruit of the former; Envy, and

imposture of the latter Ages.

Sir, This is not in the least to flatter you, nor can I have other aime nit, then that by your great Example, I might excite such as (likeyou) have Parts and Facul is, to things that are glorious, and wo thy of them. Your studies are so mature and universal, your traves so highly improved, and your Experience so well established; that, af er I have celebrated the Conversation which results from all these perfections, it is from You alone, that I might describe the Character of an accomplished Gemus, great, and wor by our Emulation.

lation. But though your modesty do's not permit me to run throngh all those Transcendencies; yet, the World is sufficiently instru-Eted by what you cannot conceal, that I say nothing of servile, and which will not abide the Test; so as I have been often heard to exult in the felicity of this Conjuncture of ours, which (fince those prodigies of Virtue, the illustrious Ticho, Bacon, Gilbert, Harvey, Digby, Galileo, Peiresky, De Cartes, Gassendi, Bernier | his Disciple now in Perfia and the late incomparable Jacomo Maria Favi &c.) has produc'd us nothing, which will support the comparison with you, when I shall pronounce you ( and as indeed your merits do challenge it ) the Phænix of this latter Age.

And now that I mention'd Signor Favi, I will not conceal with what

what extaste, and joy I lately found his memory (which I have so much, and so often heard mention'd abroad, by such as had the happiness to know him intimately) consecrated by the eloquent pen of Monsieur Sorbiere, in a discourse of his to Monsieur Vitre, concerning the utility of great Travel and Forreign Voyages; because it approches so neer to the Idea which I have propos'd, and may serve as an encouragement and example to the Gentlemen of our Nation, who, for the most part wander, and spend their time abroad, in the pursuite of those vain and lower pleasures, fruitles, and altogether intollerable. But Sir, I will crowd no more into this Epistle (already too prolixe) which was only design'd to accompany this piece, and some other usefull, and more liberal diversions

of this nature, which I cannot yet produce: But every thing has its time, and when I would redeem it to the best Advantage, it is by entertaining it with something that may best declare to all the World, how greatly I account the honour of being esteem'd

Sir, Your most humble, and Most obedient

Sayes-Court 5. April 1662. Servant

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J. EVELYN.

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An Account of Signor Giacomo Favi by Monsieur Sorbiere.

Iacomo Maria Favi of the J House of the Marescotti of Boulonia, died above thirty five years of age, neer fifteen years since, in the City of Paris. It is a History worthy of Record, and that all the World should take notice of this incomparable Person, as that great Wit and polite Philosopher Monsieur Sorbiere do's describe him: For as much (sayes he) as it seems to be a very great reproch, that neither Prince, nor State have hitherto had the consideration, or the courage to undertake, what one particular person alone did resolve upon for the universal benefit, and good of the publick: For it was upon this designe, that he engaged himself

expressly, making the most exact observations, and collecting the Crayons, Prints, Designes, Models and faithful Copies of whatfoever could be encountered through the whole Circle of the Arts and Sciences; the Laws, and the Customs practifed wherever he arived. He had already acquired by study a thousand worthy and curious particulars; He Design'd excellently well, understood the Mathematicks; had penetrated into the most curious parts of Medicine, and was yet so far from the least pedantry; that he would (when so dispos'd ) play the Gallant as handfomely as any man, and which he was indeed able to do, enjoying a plentiful Revenue of neer three thousand pounds sterling a year, which he ordered to be paid him by Bills of Exchange, where so ever

his Curiofity should invite him. But otherwise, truly his Equipage was very simple, and his train reduced to one only servant, which he was wont to take in every town where he made any stay. He had already visited Italy, Germany, Poland, Swethen, Denmarke, Holland and England, from whence he came into France, to go into Spain. Finally, he arrived at Paris in Anno 1645. with one Bourdoni a Sculptor, dwelling neer the Thuyleries, where he no sooner appear'd, but he was immediately found out, and known by all the Virtuosi, and as soon enform'd himself of all that were extraordinary, and conspicuous for all sorts of curiofities, whereof he carefully took notice; but especially he made an intimate acquaintance with one Monsieur Petit, a very rare and curi-

curious person, and indeed greatly resembling the Genius of this noble Gentleman, as being one, who for these fifty years past, discover'd a wonderful andor for the Sciences, and a dilligence so indefatigable in the research of all estimable, and worthy Inventions, as that it is a thousand pitties ( and a thing not to be conceived indeed without infinite regrette ) that this Age of ours could never yet approch him. So laudable and worthy of praise, has his expenses been upon divers Machines and Experiments, beyond the forces of a Private Person; that had he but been supported ( as at first he was by the French King, and the great Cardinal de Richlieu, under whom he enjoyed divers honourable and handsome Employments) he had perhaps, amongst all the Arts

Arts through which he run, found out some Abridgements and Perfections, new, and altogether stupendious; and as indeed, he has already done to admiration, so
far at least, as his discretion, and his Affairs would give him leave.

But to returne to our new Democritus, Signor Favi; He had made provision of fundry huge Volumes, which were no other then the Designes of all sorts of Instruments and Machines that he had seen and perused; besides a world more which he had sent away into Italy: For this curious person neglected nothing, but went on collecting, with a most insuperable dilligence, all that the Mechanicks had invented for Agriculture, Architecture, and the Fabrick of all sorts of Works, belonging to Sports, and to Cloathes, for

for Use and for Magnissicence. There was nothing so small, and to appearance, trifling, which he did not cast his eyes upon, and which he had not some hand in, or improv'd, even to the least minutiæ; whither it were a device of some Haspe, the Latch of a door, a simple Lock, the Cover or Patin of a Cup, a Dress, &c. even to a very condescen-Tooth-picker: so as he shewed no less rhên two hundred Toyes for person; for Children to play withall: fourty sua gratia several wayes of Plowing the ground, a world of Forges and Mills for various uses. He visited all the excellent Workemen and Artisans, and took Samples, and Pattern's of all their rare inventions, and something of their making. Then for Receits and Secrets, he possess'd an infinite number of all kinds the most rare and excellent;

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some whereof he purchas'd at great prises, and others he procur'd by Exchange. He learned the Tongues wherever he came with extraordinary felicity, and sometimes would frequent the Recreations, and Exercises of the places where he sojourned, which he us'd to performe with a facillity, and address so gentile, and natural, as if he had yet been but a very Youth: For by this means he found, that he gained the easier, and more free accesse into the best Companies, so extreamely noble, distintress'd and agreable was his fashion and manner of conversation: And though in fundry Encounters, and Courts of Princes he had been frequently regalid with very confiderable presents; yet would he never receive any from great Persons; as Chains of Gold, and Medailles, Diamonds and Jewels that were offered him,

unless happly, it were some Title of Honour, and Prerogative; as the permission to bear an Eagle, or a Fleur de lis in his Coat of Armes, or the like: And when he had thus exhausted a Kingdom, or a Place of all that was Curious, and made Acquaintance with all the Persons of merit in a State, he travell'd presently into another; so as there was hardly a Court to be found, where he had not finished his harvest in three or four months, till be arriv'd at Paris, where indeed, he was infinitly surprized, and bussed among such an innumerable many of able, and curious Persons of all kinds. He had four Lodgings in several parts of Paris, that so he might be neer a retreat in whatsoever quarter he should happen to be in pursuite of Eurofities; for he us'd to go much on foot, and alone; because he would

not be troubl'd, nor observ'd by impertinent Servants: But in sine, purposing from hence to travell shortly for China by means of the Portugal, he took so much pains about describing, and observing the magnificent preparations which. were made for the Marriage of the Queen of Poland, that he iell sick of a Fever and died, to the universall regret and sorrow of all that hadever so much as heard of him. And no sooner d'd this sad accident come to the ears of the King; but he sent diligently to search out all his four Lodgings, to see, if by any means, ought of his Collection could be retriv'd; but they were all immediately dispers'd, and it was never found what became of them.

The Count Marescotti his Kinsman, then at Paris, recover'd only that single Volume, wherein was contained the Names, Armes, and Devises of the hands of all the Princes of Europe, whom he had had the honour-to approch: But his intention was, as I have been credibly inform'd by one that did often converse with him (though Monsieur Sorbiere is silent of it) after he had traveld over all the World (for his designe was no lesse ample) at Returne into his Native Country, to compile, and publish a Compleat Cycle and Hystory of Trades, with what soever else he should judge of Use and Benefit to mankind: But this had been a Charity, and a Blessing too great for the World; because it do's not depart from its Vices, and impertinencies, and cherist such Persons, and the Virtues which should render it worthy of them.



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Note that in p. 99. 1.4. Loggan should have been placed among the Durch Gravers: The rest are only litteral mistakes, as Coppy for Copy, &c. which do not at all impeach the sence; and are therefore the

more pardonable.

# Authors, and Books which have been consulted for this Treatise.

Alianus. Angelus Roccha. Aquinas. Aristotiles. S Augustinus. Ausonius. Baptista-Alberti. Biblia Sacra. Bibliander. Boffe A. Caniparius. Callianus: Cel Rhodoginus. Cedrenus. Cicero. Commentus. Crinitus. Curtius. Cyprianus. Diodor ws. Diomedes. Donatellus. Durer. Epiphanius. Eusebius. Gaffarell. Galenus. Gorleus. Guaricus Pompo. Greuter. Herodotus. Hefiodus. Homer us.

Horatius. Fosephus: Junius F. fuvenalis. Kerkerus. Läet. Latus Pompon. Leon Alberia. Libavius. Licetas. Littleton Adam. Livius. Lubinus. Lucanus. Luithprandlus. Maimonides. Manutius. Marolles. Martialis. Nazianzen Greg. Origines. Ovidius. Pancirolla. Petronius. Philo. Philostratus. Picus Mirand. Pietro Santo. Plato. Plinius. Plutarchus. Du Pois. Pollux Jul.

Prudentius. Quintilianus. Rueus. Sabinus. Salmasius. Scaliger Fos. Semedo: Seneca. Solinus. Statius. Suetonius. Suidas. Tacitus. Tatianus. Tertullianus. Theocritus. Trallianus. Trismegistus. Thucydides. Varenius. Varro. Vallari. Varablus. Vermander Cara-Verulamius. Virgilius. Vitruvius. Vopiscus. Volius. Woolfon. Wormius. Sir H. Wottog. . . 15 T 24

# SCVLPTVRA,

Or the

# HISTORY and ART,

OF

# Chalcography.

## BOOK I.

#### CHAP. I

Of Sculpture, how derived, and distinguished, with the Styles, and Instruments belonging to it.

Hose who have most refined, and criticiz'd upon Technical notions, seem to distinguish what we commonly name Sculpture into three several Arts; and, to attribute specifical dessertances to them all: For there is, besides Sculpture

Lib. I. L.3. c.21.

ptura (as it relates to Chalcography) Scalptura ( so Diomedes ) and Calatura; both which, according to Quintilian, differ from the first ratione materia. For to make but a brief enumeration only: It was apply'd to several things; as to working in Wood, or Ivory, Tomice, the Artists, Desedores: in Clay, Plastice, Plastæ: in Playster Paradigramatice, the Workmen Gypsochi. In Stone cutting Colaptice, the Artists Lithoxoi; and lastly, in Metals Glyphice; which again is Two-fold; for if Wax be us'd, Agogice; If the Figure be of Cast-work, Chemice; Anaglyphice when the Image was prominent; Diaglyphice when hollow, as in Seales and Intaglia's; Encolaptice when lesse deep, as in plates of Brasse for Lawes and Monumental Inscriptions; Then cal. Ro- the Toreutice; and the Encaustic for a kind dig. Antiq. of Enamel; Proplastice forming the surure work ex creta, or some such matter, as the

Le& 1.29. c. 24.

Protypus was of Wax for Efformation, and the Modulus of wood; not to omit the antient Diatretice, which seems to have been a work upon Chrystal, and the Calices Diatreti (of which somewhere the Poet Martial) whether emboss'd or engraven, as now with the point of a Diamond, &c. for I can onely name them briefly, the field would

be too luxurious to discourse upon them severally, and as they rather concern the Statuary Art, Fusile and Plastic head, which would serve better to adorne some designeof Architedure, or merit an expresse Treatise, then become the present, which does only touch the Metalls, and such other materials as had not the Figure finished through all its dimensions; though we might yet safely I think admit some of the Greek Anaglyptic's: Argentum asperum & pustulatum, and, as the Latines terme it, Ebur pingue: for so the Poet, Expositumque alte pingue poposcit ebur, Mocenium &c. Manutius calls them Dimidiæ eminentiæ, and the Italians do well interpret by Basso and Mezzo Relievo; hence the Figure is said stare, or exstare: for so Mart. Stat Caper, and Juvenal, stantem extra pocula caprum. As from the similitude, and perfection of the work, Vivere, Spirare, calere, it seemed to breath, and be living, as Virgil expresses it,

Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra.

And Horace, ——Et unques
Exprimet, & molles imitabitur ære capillos.
Ludit Acidalio sed non manus aspera nodo
Candida non tacita respondet imagine Lygdos.

as Martial.

For in this manner they us'd to celebrate those rare pieces of Art, distinct from the B 2 Diagliphice

Diagliphice, and Encolaptic more properly according with our purpose; and which may happly be as well express'd by Calatura, and from the signification made a derivative ઢેમા મકે જમર્લજી ev to dig, or make incision. I think Varro may have Scaptus for Calatus; as Cicero Scalptus, and Plinie, Scalpturatus; yet we rather follow them who derive Scalpo, Sculpo, from γλάφω and γλύφω; because the best Origination is to preserve the foundation in the antienter Languages, if the mutation of Letters be warranted, as here in γεάφω Scribo. The word in the Holy tongue nna which imports an opening (because the Plate, Stone or whatever else materal they us'd aperitur aliqua sui parte, was somewhere opened when any thing is engraven, upon it) attests rather to the former Etymon, and signification, then to any other material affinity; besides that 'tis also transferrable to those who carve with the cheezil, or work in Bosse with the Puntion, as our Statuaries, Goldsmiths and Repairers do. In the Glosse we meet with Calum Togr &c. which though some admit not, so freely in this sence; yet Martial, speaking of Emboss'd Cups more then once calls them Toreumata.

Lib. 8.

Miratus fueris cum prisca Toreumata multum. And

And why may not the Tori, Brawn, or Collops of fat be express'd by these raised Figures; and they Torofæ plump, and (as the French has it) en bon point, as well as Fusiland Fistile ones? Some round Cheezil or Lathe perhaps it was; but we dare only conjecture: Others Calum a Cado, which is to beat, strike, cut ordig; but by what parallel authority of such a derivative, we know not: Varro yet e Cælo, Heaven it self, Varro 1.4 reaching its Original from the very stars. χοίλ@ is another more consonant and harmonius with the antient (by Kalangh) which imports to excavate and make hollow as it is frequently interpreted, particularly, I Reg. 6. 32, 35. where, what the Vulgar Latine renders Sculpsit; Vatablus makes Calavit, and Junius Incidit, best of all corresponding with our purpose; and so in the famous wrought shield which ulysses purchased by his Eloquence, Quintilian applies the word, Lib.2,c.18 In Calatura clipei Achillis, & lites sunt & actiones: For so it seems to have been much used on their Harnesse; Livy reports of two famous Armies so represented : Or as more Liu. hist. 1. allusive yet to our plate, where 'tis said, Ca-9. latura rumpit tenuem Laminam, if the question be not rather, whither these works, like the Ancasa Vasa, were not rais'd and em-B 3

boss'd, those expressions of Plinie so much favouring their Eminency, where he tells us, speaking of this very Art, ita exolevit, ut sola jam vetustate censeatur usque adeo attritis calaturis, ne sigura discerni possit, time and

age had so greatly defac'd them.

But, may this suffice for the Division, and Denomination of the Art in general; since the Title which we have made choice of, is Universally applicable: for so loquendi consuetudine in ordinary discourse Sculptura, and Scalptura import but one, and the same thing, as Salmasius has well noted on Solinus; and therefore those who wrought any of these hollow cut-works, were by some call'd Cavatores, and Graphatores, sayes that Learned Person; whence doubtless, our Gravers may have deriv'd their Appellation.

By this then it will not be difficult for any to define what the Art it self is; whither consider'd in the most general and comprehensive acceptation; or, as it concernes that of Chalcography chiefly, and such as have most Assinity with it; since (as well as the rest) it may be described to be an Art which takes away all that is superfluous of the Subject matter, reducing it to that Forme or Body, which was distant in the I-

dea of the Artist. And this, as sufficiently Universal; unless in favour of the Plastic (which yet does not come under our Cognizance) we will rather receive the distinction which Michael Angelo was us'd to observe between them, That this last was made by Apposition, which is the quite contrary. But indeed, neither the Paradigmatic, Agogic, or any of the Plastic, can Genuinely, and in Propriety of speech be call'd Sculpture, without a Catachresis and some Violence; since, nullum simile est idem, whither applied to the Matter, or the Tools. And now we speak of Instruments, we shall find that there has been little less controversie amongst the Grammarians, touching them also, then concerning the very Art it self: As whither the ydúpiou Style, or Scalprum is to be call'd Calum, Cales, or Caltes; noted by the Critics from that Text in 19. Fob. Quis mihi det, ut exarentur in Libro Style ferreo, aut plumbi Lamina, vel Calte sculpantur in Silice? ( where by the way, 'tis observ'd, that this verse comprehends, and alludes to, almost all the sorts of antient Writing and Engraving: Books, Plates, Stone, and Stile) and from an old Inscription out of Aldus, and Greuter. Martial, Ausonius, and the Poet Statiss use Cælum fre- Epist. 56:
Quently. B4 Laboriferi Stat. 1.4. Sylv.1.4: Praxitelis, & c.----

Theocr.
Thucyd.

but we will be sparing. Γλυφίς, γλυφώον, γλύφανον as Junius: Also έγμολασίμε, ύπαγωγούς, λαξου-Theor as much as ortheron 7 10 begins fo is γλαείς and λείον in Pollux. Scalpram, is κουδύς For with the same Junius, Graphium; Lastly, Stylus γραφείον, σύλω, σμίλη, in Suidas, Equevreis the same Pollux; call them Point, Stile, Graver, Punction, Polisher, or what else you please, we will contend no farther about it; For these Instruments (as despicable as they appear ) have sometimes. proved fatal and dangerous Weapons; as the blessed Cassianus found by sad experience, whose cruel Martyrdom with these Stiles is gloriously celebrated by Prudentius, που seφάνων Hymn. Ix. And thus was also Erixion slain, for his unnatural affection, by the enraged People, with other examples to be produc'd out of Seneca, Plutarch, Sueton, and others: For, when upon several of those disorders, ordneopogéir (or the carrying about them any Weapons of Iron) was made Capital; they did mischief with these Instruments, till like Childrens knives, they were converted into Bone, which did only serve them to write with-

withall, and Arare campum cereum, to plough up their Superinduced Tables, and Cerei Pugillares; not much unlike to our Etching with points, and Needles on the Vernish, in Shape, and use resembling them, save where the obtuser end was made more deletive, apt to put out, and obliterate, when they would Stylum vertere, which our Burnisher (another Tool us'd by Chalcographers) and Polisher performes. But to descend to the modern names both of the Art and Instrument: the French call it in particular Taille douce, Sweet, or tender cut; whither wrought with the Burin (for so they tearm the Instrument which we the Graver) or, with Aqua Fortis. The Italians, Intaglia, or stamp, without Adjunct, and Bolivo, which is doubtless the more antient and warantable, as prompting the ule both of the Point, Needle, and Etching in A. Fortis, by some so happily executed, as hardly to be discern'd from the Bolio, or Graver it self: But the main difference is this, That with the Burine one cuts the peice all at once our of the plate, immediately; whereas, with the point, or stile, we only cut the Vernish, razing, and Scalping as it were, the Superficies of the Plate a little, which afterwards the A. F. corrodes and finishes:

A rare Invention, new, expeditious, and wholly unknown to the past Antiquity. Burine then from Bolino; and why not? yea doubtless, this from BEMa the Modern name of a Seal, and Instrument of making Seals. To this we might also add win, Cheret: And we find Charasch, and Charath of the same import with xaegiara and χαράτιω in the Greek, as Mr. Adam Littleton has acutely observ'd in his Complexion of Roots: But least too much of this Stuffe should (as Theocritus on another occasion) stiles it, yhupáve neosógdu smell of the Burine; we will here make an end with hard names, the Pedantrie and various acceptions of the words; and in the Chapters following endeavour to investigate the Original of the Art it self, and discourse somewhat of the Progress it has made, to arrive at this perfection: For it is not to shew how diligently we have weeded the Calepines, and Lexicons (amongst all which there is none over fertill upon these Arts, or so well furnish'd as we could have wish d) but the result of much diligent collection, produc'd out of sundry Authors to meet in this Chapter, for the ease, and instruction of fuch as may possibly encounter with difficulties in the Course of their reading such books books as treat of the Mechanical or more Liberal Subjects; And, that there might be nothing of deficient as to our Institution, seeing it behoov'd him that would deduce an History ab origine, to let nothing escape that was in the least or usefull, or instructive.

#### CAP. II.

Of the Original of sculpture in general.

TE shall not with Epigenes in Pliny, L: 7.0.6. depose that this Art had its being from Eternity; because it is not sence, and would contradict its invention; but, if that may passe which St. Augustine affirmes, that the Protoplast our Father Adam, or (as o-L. 18. de thers) his good Genius the Angel Raziel, Dei. c.38; were the first inventor of Letters, Sculpture may derive its Pedegree from the infancy of the World, and contend for its Pre-eminence with most of the Antiquities which it so much celebrates. For, that there went feveral books about (some whereof had been long since read in the Primitive Church) bearing his venerable Name; as that which Epiphanius and others cite;

ex libro Behu, de Ponitentia Ada, Ada Revelatio, &c. we have no reason to contradict: And Tho. Aquinas in his Treatise De ente & essentia, speaks of a Volume of Plants described by Adam; and there are Traditions of a whole Natural History, with several other works of this most Learned of all Men living, as Suidas doubts not to call him; nor do we think that his unhappy Fall did so much concern his rare and infus'd Habits, as not to leave him the most accomplish'd, and perfectly instructed in all those Arts, which were so highly necessary, and therefore thus early invented; though whither these Books of his were so miraculoufly found out, and preserv'd by the renouned Trismegistus, we leave to the more credulous: But that Letters, and consequently Sculpture, was long before the Flood, we make no scruple of: Suidas, whom but now we mention'd, is peremptory, ascribing (as was affirm'd) both Letters, and all the rest of the sciences to Adam τέτε πάντα ευεμματα &c. We shall not add hereunto, what the Rabbins affert he compos'd of the præcepts given him in Paradise, with the like trash; but pass from these conjectures to others of the Antediluvian Patriarchs mention'd

tion'd by Josephus, Cedrenus and some other Authors, concerning the Sculptures in Stone, and Brick, erected at Joppa, containing ( as some depose ) the Sideral, and Celestial Sciences, proofe against the two most devouring and subverting Elements, and lasting some thousands of years after the Universal Cataclysm. The Æthiopians are said at this day to glory much in possessing the Books of Seth and Enoch, as those who have lately written of the Abysfines relate. Origen, St. Augustine, and Hieroin have likewise made honourable mention of them; and Tertullian plainly reproves those who (in his time) thought they could not Tertul. de be preserved; Noah, being himself one of lier. the great Nephews of Seth; and the probability that these Antient Men of renoun, would transmit to Posterity the glorious Actions and Atchievements which they had perform'd; especially Cham (that is Zoroaster) a Spirit so Universally curious, and flourishing above an hundred years before this publick Calamity. But to apply this to the honour now of Chalcography, and justifie our design; The Author of the Scho-lastical History upon Genesis speaks of this Zoroasters ingraving the Liberal Arts on fourteen Columns, seven whereof he affirms

'Apud Cassianum:

to have been of Brasse, and the rest of Brick; The same is also reported by Serenus, where he adds diversorum Metallorum Laminis, together with some other Inscriptions thus preserved, and which the noble and learned Earl of Mirandula in a certain Epistle of his to Marsilius Ficinus boasts to have the possession of: His words are these, Chaldaici hi Libri Sunt, st Libri sunt, & non Thesauri: Audi inscriptiones: Patris Ezræ, Zoroastris, & Melchior Magorum oracula. In quibus, & illa quoque, que apud Gñecos mendosa, & mutila circumferuntur, leguntur integra & absoluta, &c. The Books (saith Picus) if books it be lawful to call them, and not rather most inestimable Treasures, are all in the Chaldy tongue: Observe their Titles: The Oracles of those famous Magi, Ezra, Zoroaster and Melchior; in which those particulars also which have been carried about by thé Greeks, maim'd and miserably corrupted, are here to be read perfect and intire.

Concerning the Art of Sculpture immediately after the Flood, there are few we suppose make any considerable question, as that it might not be propagated by Noah to his posterity; though some there be, that indeed admit of none before Moses; but what then shall we think of that Book of the Warrs

of the Lord, which this sacred Author mentions Num. 21? not to insist upon the 88. and 109. Psalmes, by many ascrib'd to some of the Patriarchs his Predecessours. The above mention'd Mercurius Trismegistus, three hundred years after the Flood, andlong before Moses, engrav'd his secret, and Mysterious things in Stone, as himself reports; reforming what had been depraved by the wicked Cham; some in Letters, some in Figures and Enigmatical Characters; such happly, as were those conrain'd in the magnificent, and stupendious Obelisks erected by Misrathe first Agyptian Pharoah, which being at least four hundred years before Moses (as the most indefatigable Kirker has computed ) does greatly presage their Antiquity to have been before that Obeling holy Prophet. But not to put too much phil: stresse upon superannuated Tradition, this we are sure is of Faith, and without controversy; That in Moses we have the Tables of stone, engraven by the Finger of GOD himself; where the commandement is expresse, even against the abuse of this very Art, as well as an instance of the Antiquity of Idolatry attesting that of Sculpture: THOU SHALT NOT MAKE TO THY SELF ANY GRAVEN IMAGE. But this which

Exed. o.

14.

is indeed the first writing that we have Seripture to vouch for, do's yet presuppose Engraving to have been of much greater Antiquity: What else were the Teraphim? What the Penates of Laban stollen by Rachel? The Idols of Terah? or the Ægyptian? &c. But we forbear to expatiate, onely that which is by Ben. Syrac somewhere in Ecclesiasticus delivered, that the Original of Idolatry was from images to preserve the memory of the Dead; as in processe of time by se Sap.c. the Flatterers of great men it was turn'd to be an object of Adoration, plainly inferrs, Graving to have been Elder then Idolatry.

But now to recover its esteem again beyond all prejudice (how ever by others abus'd as indeed many of the best things have been) it was ( we know) imputed for a

31. Exod. spiritual talent in Bezaleel and Aholiab, who made Intaglias to adorne the High Priests Pectoral. And we have said how the Ægytians reverenced it, as seeming to have us'd it before Letters; or rather their Hieroglypics (importing sacred Sculpture) were those Elements by which they transmitted to posterity what they esteem'd most worthy of Record; and not: ( as some have imagin'd) wrap'd up in those Enigmatical Figures

gures, the secrets of their Arts both Divine and Secular: For

Nondum Flumineus Memphis contexere biblos Noverat; & Saxis tantum volucrisque feræque, Sculptaque servabant magicas animalia Linguas.

whence Tacitus calls them Antiquissima monumenta memoriæ humanæ impressa Saxis. Such as were also the Horapollinis nota, and all those other venerable Antiquities of this nature transported to Rome out of Agypt, in no less then two and forty prodigious Obelise's, of late interpreted by the industrious Kirker before cited. Suidas attributes the invention to the Father of the faithful; others to Theut or Hermes, some to Cadmus and the Phænicians. Bibliander will have Letters and Sculpture from Adam; Jesephus from Henoch; Philo, from Abraham; Eusebius from Moses; Cyprian from Saturne, where, by the way; because 'tis said he did Litteras imprimere. Peter Calaber (who much affects to call himself Pomponius Lætus) foolishly deduces, that even the Typographical Vossinian Art was known in the Age of this Hero; but Art Hist. thence ( as we said ) it descended to the Ægyptians by Misraim, and so was communicated to the Persians, Medes and Assrians, thence

thence to the Greek's, and finally, to the Romans from whom it was deriv'd to us, as Peter Crinitus in his 17th.book de Honesta Disciplina, out of a very antient MSS. Bibliotheca Septimiana seems to deduce, and thus summe them up together.

Moyses primus Hebraicas exaravit Literas.

Mente Phænices Sagaci condiderunt Atticas.

Quas Latini scriptitamus, edidit Nicostrata.

Abraham Syras, & idem repperit Chaldaicas.

Isis arte non minore, protulit Ægyptiacas.

Gulfila promsit Getarum, quas videmus Literas.

Now, should all this but relate to the several Characters only, it shall yet serve our purpose; since whoever was the inventor of Letters, was also doubtless the Father of Sculpture, as is apparent, if not by the former columns erected by Seth (one whereof Angelus Roccha in his Bibliotheca Vaticana presumes to have been of Brasse) by several other instances; the writing with Ink, in Paper or Parchment, being altogether a novelty in compatrison to the more antient formes and materials, such as were the Slit-stones, or Slates which succeeded the stately marbles, and preceded the thinner leaves of Bark, and Tablets of Wood; which from the

German Bucher, signifying the Fagus or Beech-tree, (whose Fruit do's still with us retain the name of Buch-mast) were called Books, to whatever voluble or folding matter applyed: For before the invention of Paper, they us'd the leaves of Palmes, as Varro de Sibylla: then the Rinds of Trees; afterwards Theets of Lead, Linnen, Wax, and Ivory, as Plinie and Vopiscus tell us; They writ in Silk amongst the Persians and Chineses; and lastly, were invented Parchment and Paper. But whether in all these, or whatever the Subject were (some sew latter excepted) it was still by Insculping, Scarriffing, and making a kind of Incision into it; especially intending to consigns to posterity their Lawes, divine and humane, Roman, Agyptian, or Hebrem: For so of Old

-----Verba minantia fixo Ære ligabantur. Metam. I.

according to the Poet. Thus were the Hieronica preserv'd in the Temple of Olympian Jove, and the Roman Confuls in the Capital; and as by those innumerable Inscriptions of irrefragable, and undeniable Antiquitie do's appear.

We

We have already computed how probable it is', that Sculpture was in use in Ægypt somewhat before, or at least as -soon as the Patriarch Abraham set his foot there: But the lesse discerning Greeks who receiv dit from the Agyptians, could tell us of no writings of theirs extant before Homer, if we will give ear to Josephus, before that of Tatian (a learned Allyrian, and contemporary with -Justin Martyr) where he affirmes & Oungs μώνον σεεσβίλεεω ές ίν, ο Μωυσής έτι ή το σεο αύτε ζύγραφέων, Λίνε, Φιλέμμωνος, Θαμύριδος, 'Αμφίωνος μεσαίε, 'Ορφέως , Δημοδίκε, Φημίε, Σιβύλλης, Εσυμλιίδι το κριτος, ός ις είς τω Σπάξιω άφίνετο Αριζέα το Γροκονικού το τα 'Αριμασσία συπράλωνη , λοβόλο τε το κενιαύρο και Ισάμδος Σευμώνος τε κως Ευμήλε τε κυπείε, ngi 'nes Të द्रावमांड, xai Theosavliste दें A Almais &c. Where we have no lesse thên seventeen Gracians nam'd elder than Homer. There are also enumerated the names of twenty Argive Kings from Inachus to Agamemnon, which strongly infers the means of Recording by Sculpture and Writing to have been, very ancient. For so we read that the Poems of Hesiod were ingraven in Lead. Aristotle mentions Daphne a certain Devotresse of Apollo: Sabi. 244

Sabinus, and Diodorus many others. But when, or whoever it were, thence (as we said) it travell'd into Greece, that Theater of the Arts, where it soon arrived to the supreamest height of perfection; when being applied to the forming of Figures, it was celebrated by all the Witty men of Those, and the succeeding Ages. Homer tells us of the engraving in the Shield of A- Metam 1. chilles; Hested that of Hercules; not to 3. mention the Sculptures upon the Chariot of L. 3.c. 3. the Sun, described by the Poet, because it is altogether fictitious, though extreamly ingenious, and whence happly they might have their Vehicula Calata mention'd by Q. Curti-... But whither now these antient and famous pieces were hollow, like those of our Burine, or the work of our Cheezil and repair'd Embossements, might seem a difficulty to resolve from the frequent interpretations we attributed to the Verke in the former chapter; if what we have here attested concerning the Antiquity of Letters, and consequently of flat incisions, pronounce not for its preheminence, however this may appear to the more judicious. Add to it, that both Plastica (whatever others may fancy) unless we will ascend to the divine figulation of the first breathing Statue that was ever form'd 1127 1 4

(and with Pliny, derive it to be before, and the Mother of Sculpture) and the Anaglyptic Art, (not produc'd in the World till about the time of Belus, and the beginning of Gentilisme) were not 'till long after the use of Letters, if Enochs Prophely were not preserved by unwritten tradition, and the former Apoeryphal Monuments have other foundation then the Wit of the Rabbins, which we can by no means assent to in the generall. Besides, if we apply it to Intaglia's in Stone, feals, and the like, for having been almost coevous with Rings (what was else the Signet which Judah left with his Daughter Tamar?) it questionless derives its Original before any History at present extant in the World, Divine or Humane, was commirted to writing: Of which he who has a thirst to satisfie his Curiosity farther, may consult Gorlæus, or Fortun. Licetus de Annulis Antiquorum; Where also concerning their Sculpture, first in Iron, then in Gold, other Metals and Stones; and of which might very much be added, both touching their dignity, signification, and how they came at length to be worne so universally. Something we might here likewise insert of their Constellated Figures, or Talisman's, long since engraven upon certain Instants and Periods of the Suns ingresse

39.Gen.

ingresse into such, and such particular signes of the Zodiac, treated of by Francis Rueus the Physitian, Tralianus, and instar omnium, by the learned Gasfarel at large; but we hasten to that which followes.

## CHAP. III.

Of the Reputation and Progresse of Sculpture amongst the Greeks, and Romans down to the middle-ages; with some pretensions to the Invention of Copper-cuts, and their Impressions,

Vand will next endeavour to investigate what progress it has made amongst those glorious and universal Monarchs, when Sculpture and all other noble Arts were in their Ascendent and highest reputation; I mean the Greeks and the Romans; For to the first do's Herodotus appropriate the perfection of this art, not admitting it to have arriv'd at the latter till about the time of Spurius Cassius, when Baptist Albertiascribes it to his country men the Tuscans.

Those who have well survei'd the Natural History of Pliny will easily commute for

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the Omission, if our of pure indulgence to their eyes only, we forbear the transcribing of at least three or four intire Chapters, industricusly bauking those ample and luxurious Fields of Statues, as under the Fusile and Plassic head; because it suites not with our

1. 33.c.8. 1. 34:C.12 1. 36.c. 6

present designeand institution: For to passe over the Figures in Metal, those of Gypsum and other materials; The Sculptores Marmoris were so many, and the Greeks so extravagantly fond of their works, that at Rhodes alone, that small Island, were no lesse than 73000 Signa; nor were there fewer at Athens, Olympia, Delphi and several other Cities, whereof whole Armies of them were transferr'd to Rome, after Achaia had been conquered by L. Mummius, at which period the Greek Arts began to Rise, and be in such reputation amongst them; and This to so high an excesse, as Pliny records of his Age, that there were almost as many Statues as Men, by a kindeof Elemenr. noble contention (sayes Sr. H. Wotton) in Archite point of fertility 'twixt Art and Nature; and

Instaurat. which He, and my Lord Bacon improves to a Scient. politique, as well as altogether an expence-

ful magnificency. It shall then suffice that we be sparing in these Instances, and keep

"our selves to those workes and Intaglia's only, which

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which do nearest approach our designs of which sort may be esteem'd those àmoquesyioquata mention'd by Pliny, in which Art that famous Pyrgoteles did so excell; as made Alexander the great ordain, that none should presume to carve his Essigies save him only; to paint or cast him, besides Apelles and Lysippus,

Edicto vetuit, ne quis se, præter Apellem,

Pingeret, aut alius Lysippo duceret æra

Hor.

Fortis Alexandri vultum simulantia.---- pist.2.

Had Queen Elizabeth been thus circumspect, there had not been so many vile copies multiplyed from an ill Painting; as being call'd in, and brought to Essex-house, did for se-where veral years, surnish the Pastry-men with of Lei-

Peels for the use of their Ovens.

We wish the same might please his Ma-then lijesty, and that none save such as for their excellent talent had particular indulgence,
might any more dare to represent his facred
person in painting, or Carving, then in his
Cojne and Royal Signature: For it is seriously
a reprochfull thing only, to behold how it is
profan'd by the hand of so many vile, and
wretched Eunglers (they deserve not the
name of Workmen) as blush not daily to
expose their own shame, in so precious and
rever'd a Subject: And that the Heads of

Kings

Kings and Heros should be permitted to hang for Signes, among Cats, and Owles, Dogs and Alles, at the pleasure of every Tavernand Tippling-house, we have frequently stood in admiration of: But so did not that of Alexander, as we noted; nor would Augustus make himself cheaper, than that great Master of his time, Dioscorides pleas'd, whom he particularly chose to preserve, and derive his Divine Effigies to the after Ages, and to the honour of his memory, by what he left in those Signets, and other Stones which he cut for that renown'd Emperour. Thus Sculpture began to be most eminent in Stones and Gemms, Auro, Argento, Ære, Ferro, Ligno, Ebore, Marmore, Vitro, &c. As this Author affirmes; where discoursing of the famous Works were lest by the Masters of note upon record in his time, he seems to ascribe the Invention to one Dipoenus, and Scyllis: For we shall not here ascend so high as Promothem, or speak much of Ideocus, Eucirapus, Lysistratus, Demophilus, Dedalus, Leochares, Policarmus, Myrmecides, and innumerable others: It would be tedious (as we faid) to transcribe the names but of the Peices only, of all those renowned Men whom he there celebrates for their engravings on

Armour, Cups, Rings, Glass, even to the very Figulina Vasa cælata, such as Cotys brake of purpose, least some other unexpected accident or mischance might put him into Plut in passion, as Plutarch tells the Story: Hydria, Aphiheg. and water-pots were thus wrought, and Pliny speaks of the Engraving even of Bread: 'Tis yet observable, that very few were found who took any pleasure to engrave in Gold ( as we conceive ) being too soft a Metall; but multitudes that wrought in Silver; especially, the famous Mentor, of whose Work Varro affirmes he had a piece in his possession, which he infinitely valued; for, it seems, he had never finish'd above eight, which were most of them lost. Two more of his Cups had L. Crassus the Orator, priz'd at C. HS. Confessius est tamen se nunquam his uti, propter verecundiam ausum; so rich it seems, and magnificent they were, that even this great person professed he never durst make use of them out of pure modesty, and to avoid the censure of being thought too Luxurious: Martial describes another, where a Lizard was so lively represented, Men were afraid it would bite.

Inserta Phialæ Mentoris manu dusta

Lacerta vivit, & timetur argentum.

Next to Mentor, was Acragus, Boethus,

and

and Mys, whose Master-piece was exposed at Rhodes; especially those glorious Vasas, and Goblets of the Bacchanalia, engraven by the foremention'd Acragus, and of Boscage, Chases, and Hunting: Famous also were Calamis, Antipater, and Stratonicus, who engraved the Satyr Sleeping, a stupendious piece of Art; Then there flourish'd Tauriseus of Clzicum, Aristus, Eunicus both of them Mitylenians: Likewise Hecates, and the renowned Praxiteles about the time of Pompy: Posidonius of Ephesus, and Ledus famous for representing of Battails, &c. To be brief (for their Works are endless) Zopirus, who engrav'd the Court of the Areopagi in a Cup, and the trial of Orestes: After him lived Pytheus and several others too long here to recite. Nor were all these Gravers in flat; but, as we said, in Relievo some of them, and more approching to the Statuary; Besides such as were excellent Medaillists from Augustus, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, &c. down to the Reigns of Commodus, and Pertinax; for from Severus it greatly decay'd, and the most tollerable engravings of the former, lasted but to Nerva, the best being those which were cut, and stamped in the time of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, about which period Sculp-

ture beginning to degenerate in Greece, it travell'd and came to Rome now opulent and victorious. But after there, and the formersy recorded by Pliny, there were not many who left either Name, or Work famous to Posterity: For, besides that the Monarchy was soon broken and disorder'd; the later Empp. became less Curious, Rich and Magnificent; so as even in the time of the Great Constantine it self, Artsbegan manifestly to degenerate: But, when afterwards the Goths and Saracens had broken in upon the Roman Empire, and made those horrid devastations, they were in a manner utterly lost; as the Reliques which they left in Statuary, Sculpture, Architecture, Letters, and all other good Arts do yet testifie. It is true, that the ruder Danes, and Norvegians had in these times their Runic writings, or engraven Letters, as in their Rimstoc or Primstaf; some square or long piece of board, or Staff, having an Almanac carved on it: So they engrav'd their Letters on Bones, either whole, or Sliced, and bound up together, like our Tallies; also upon Jaw-bones of the greater Fishes, taken on their Coasts: And wormins in Fast. Dan. L. 1. chap. 18. mentions Danish Hieroglyphies, on the Tombs of their old Hero's; Lions,

Lyons, Bears, Horses, Dogs, Dragons, Snakes, &c. wrought on the hardest Rocks together with Runic Characters; so as these Nations seldom travell'd without their Graf, or Græf-Sæx, a kind of point or stilette, with which they us'd to carve out Letters and other Figures upon occasion; but it was yet so rude, and their Gusto so depravd, rhat they demolish'd, and ruin'd all those goodly fabricks, and excellent Works, whereever they became Masters; introducing their lame, and wretched manner, in all those Arts which they pretended to restore, even when now they became a little more civiliz'd by the conversation of the more polish'd and flourishing Countries: For it was not any general, and imaginary decay, which some have conceited to be diffus'd upon the universal face of Nature, that the succeeding periods did not emerge, or attain to the excellency of the former Ages, antient Masters, and renowned workes; but to the universal decay of noble, and heroic Genius's to encourage them. Priscis enim temporibus (saies Petronius) cum adhuc nuda placeret virtus, Vigebant Artes ingenua, summumque certamen inter homines erat, ne quid profuturum sæculis din lateret; Itaque omnium Herbarum succos Democritus expressit; &

Satyr.

ne lapidum Virgultorumque vis lateret, ætatem inter experimenta consumpsit: Eudoxus quidem in cacumine excelsissimi montis consenuit, ut Astrorum Calique motus deprehenderet : & Chrysippus ut ad inventionem sufficeret, ter Helleboro animum detersit: Veram, ut ad plastas convertar ( which comes nearest our instance) Lysippum Statuæ unius lineamentis inbærentem inopia exstinxit; & Myron, qui pæne hominum Animas, Ferarumque Ære comprehenderat, non invenit heredem. At nos Vino, scortisque demersi, ne paratas quidem artes audemus cognoscere; sed accusatores antiquitatis, Vitiatantum docemus & discimus, &c. He concludes; Nolito ergo mirari, si pictura defecit, cam omnibus Diis Hominibusque formosior videatur massa Auri, quam quicquid Apelles, Phidiasve, Grzculi delirantes fecerunt.

And if thus even in the greatest height and perfection of the Sciences, the eloquent Satyrist could find just reason to deplore their decadence, and censure the vices of that age; what shall we say of ours, so miserably declining, and prodigiously degenerate? We want Alexanders, Augustus's, such as Francis the I. Cosimo di Medicer, Charles the V. those Fathers, and Mecanas's of the arts, who by their liberality and affection

fection to Virtue, may stimulate, and provoke men to gallant exploits; and that being thereby once at their ease from the penurie, and necessities which depresse the noblest mindes, they might work for glory, and not for those trifling and illiberal rewards, which hardly would find them bread, should they employ but half that time upon their studies, which were requisite to bring their labours to the supremest perfection; fince according to that saying, som two μεγάλων άφνω γίνεται Nothing which is great can be done without leasure: If a quarter of that which is thrown away upon Cards, Dice, Dogs, Mistresses, base and viticus Gallanteries, and impertinent follies, were imploy'd to the encouragement of arts, and promotion of science, how illustrious and magnificent would that age be; how glori-ous and infinitely happy? We complain of the times present, 'tis we that make them bad; We admire the former, 'ris the effect of our Ignorance only; and which is vet more criminal, in that we have had their examples to instruct, and have made them to reprochus: Pardon this indignation of Ours, O ye that love vertue and cultivate the sciences!

To returne to our Institution again: Sculture pture and Chalcography seem to have been of much antienter date in China than with us; whereall their writings and printed Records were engraven either on Copper plates or cut in Tablets of Wood, of which some we possesse, and have seen more, representing (in all pictures ) Landskips, Stories, and the like. Josephus Scaliger affirmes that our first Letters in Europe were thus cut upon Wood, before they invented the Typos aneos; instancing in a certain Horologium B. Mariæ, which he sayes he had Hist Chin. seen Printed upon Parchment a great while cap. 7. fince: But Semedo would make the World believe that the foremention'd Chinezes have been possess'd of this invention about sixteen hundred years, some others affirme 3700. However, that they were really Masters of it long before us, is suniversally ageed upon; and is yet in such esteem amongst them, that the very Artizan who compounds the Ink for the Presse, is not accounted amongst the Mechanic professors; bur is dignify'd with a liberal Salary; and particular priviledges. They also engrave upon stone, and imprint with it; but with this difference in the working-off; that the paper being black, the Sculpture remains white. More admirable is that which they arteit

test was found in Mexico, and other places of the new world; where they Hieroglyphiz'd both their Thoughts, Histories and inventions to posterity, not much unlike to the Egytians, though in lesse durable, and permanent matter: The same likewise 70. Last affirmes of the Sculpture among the Acadia, and those of Nova Francia; so natural (it seems) and useful was this art, even to the least civiliz'd amongst the Heathers: And there is indeed nothing at which we moreadmire, and deplore, then that this facile, and obvious invention; and which would have transmitted to us so many rare and admirable things, was never hit upon among the Greeks and inventive Romans, who engrav'd so many Inscriptions both in Brasse and Markle; impressed and publish'd so many thousands of medails, and coines as are in the hands and collections of the Virtuosi, and the bowels of the Earth, whereever their conquests extended themselves, or Eagles display'd their wings.

## CHAP. IV.

Of the invention and progresse of Chalcography in particular; together with an ample enumeration of the most renowned Masters, and their Workes.

He Art of Engraving and working off, from Plates of Copper, which we call Prints, was not yet appearing, or born with us, till about the year 1490. which was near upon 50 years after Typography had been found out by John Gulttemberg; or who ever that lucky person were (for 'tis exceedingly controverted) that first produc'd the Invention. There is a collection of antient Offices adorned with several Scultures (if so we may terme those wretched Gravings in the infancy of this art ) where the Devil is but one great blot ( as indeed he is the Foulest of the Creation) and the rest of the Figures Monochroms as ridiculous and extravagant; though still as the invention grew older, refining and improving upon it. One of the antientest Gravings which we have seen, to which any mark is appos'd hath M. 3. and

M.C. in one of the corners of the plates; and it was long that they used the initial letters of their names, only, and sometimes but one; as in those of Lucas. Allert Duver did frequently add the year of the Lord, and his own age from ten to fourteen, &c. performing such things as might shame most of the best Masters, for the true and steady designs the incomparable proportion, and stroake of his Graver: But Ifrael, Martin Schon, and the Todejco (who is by some sirnamed The Master of the Candlestick, because of the soulnesse of his Ink) were of the very first, as far as we can collect, who published any works of this kinde under their names, wrought off by the Rolling-Presse, and whose stender attempts gave incouragement to those who have fucceeded.

George Vasari, who has been exceedingly curious in this enquiry, attributes the
first invention of this Art to one Maso Finiguerra a Florentine, about anno 1460, which
exceeds our former computation by 30.
years; but then we are to consider by what
progresse and degrees; for it was first only
in Silver, to fill with a certain Encaustic or
black Enamel, which it seems gave him the
first him how to improve it in plates of brase,
which

which having engraved, he did only fume, taking off the impression with a moust paper and a Rolling pin. This mean commencement was yet afterwards pursu'd by Baccio Baldini a Goldsmith, his Country man, whose works coming to the sight of Andrea Mantegna in Rome, invited that great Painter to give him some designes of his own for his encouragement; and from theuce it travell'd into Flanders to one Martine of Antwerp, whose works (as we observ'd) were usually countersign'd with M. the first whereof were the five wife and five foolish Virgins, and a Crucifix, which was so well cut, that Gerardo a Florentine. Painter would needs copy it: After this he published his four Evangelists, our Saviour, and the twelve Apostles, a Veronica, S. George, Christ before Pilate, an assumption of the B. Virgin, one of the rarest that ever he did; besides that St. Anthonies temptation, which was so well performed, that Michael Angelo ( exceedingly ravished with it) would needs wasti it over with his own hands.

The next that appeared of note was the formerly mention'd and renowned Albert Durer, who flourished about the years 1503. and who had performed wonders both in

Copper and Wood, had he once fortun'd upon the least notion of that excellent manner, which came afterwards to be in vogue, of giving things their natural distan-Element ces, and agreeable sweetnesse; the defect of of Archi- which Sir H. wotton does worthily perstringe

tect.

both in him, and some others. But to proceed, Albert being very young set forth our Lady, some designes of Horses after the life; the Prodigal, S. Sebastian in little, a Nymph ravished by a Monster; a woman on Horseback, Diana chastiling a Nymph who flies to a Satyr for protection, in which he discovered his admirable talent and skill in expressing Nudities: A Country man and Woman playing on Bagpipes, with Poultry, &c. about them. Venus, or the temptation of the Stove; his two St. Christophers, rare cuts. After that, he engraved several Stamps in Wood, proof whereof he gave in the decollation of St. Jo. Bapt. with Herodias, Pope Sixtus, St. Stephen, Lazaru, S. George, a passion in great, the last supper, Christs apprehension in the Garden, descent into Limbo, and Resurrection, with eight more Prints of this subject, which are held to be spurious: Ail these be pubished anno 1510. The year following, he set forth the life of our Lady

Lady in twenty sheets rarely conducted. The Apocalyps in fifteen sheets, of which the Painters have made sufficient use; Christ bemoaning our sins; Then applying himself to grave in Copper again, he published his Melancholia, three different Madonas, with thirty pieces besides concerning the passion, and which being afterwards imitated by that rare Artist Marco Antonio (who had procur'd them at Venice) and published for Originals (so exactly it seems they were perform'd) did so infense Albert, that he made a journey to Venice expresly to complain of the injury to the Senate; and obtain'd at last, that M. Antonio should no more be permitted to see his mark or Plagia, which was all the could procure of them. Another emulator of Alberts was Lucas van Leyden, whom at his returne into Germany he found had well neer overtaken him for the sweetnesse of his Burine, though something inferiour of designs: Such were a Christ bearing the Crosse, and another of his Crucifixion, Sampson, David on a horse, the Martyrdome of S. Peter; Saul, and David, the slaughter of Goliah, the famous Piper, Virgil's, and some other heads, all which works did so inflame his Antagonist Albert, that in a laudable revenge, he publish'd his arm'd Cavalier or Dream, in which the brightnesse and lustre of the Armour and Horse is rarely conducted: Then in the year 1512 he ser forth six other small stories of the passion, which Lucas also. imitated, though hardly reach'd: Then a S. George, Solomons Idolatry; the Baptisme of our Lord, Pyramus and Thisble, Ahafuerus and Hester, &c. These again incited Albert to publish that Temperantia, whom he elevates above the clouds, S. Eustathius and the Hart, a most incomparable cut; his Deaths head in a Scurcheon, and several German Coates full of rare Mantlings and invention. Also S. Hierom, a Christ and twelve Apostles in small: anno 1523. many heads, as that of Erasmu, Cardinal Albert, the Imperal Electors, and his own, with divers other.

Lucas again in emulation of these, set forth his Joseph and sour Evangelists, the Angels appearing to Abraham; Susanna, David praying, Mordecas triumphing; Lot, the Creation of Adam and Eve; the story of Cain and Abel, viz. anno 1529. But what procur'd him immortal glory was his great Crucifix & Ecce Homo, and Conversion of St. Paul; in which he exceeded himself both for the work and ordinance; the distances

distances being better conducted than Alberts, and indeed so well observed, as gave light even to some of the best Painters that succeeded him; so much are they obliged to this Art, and to this rare Workman: He graved also several Madona's, our blessed Saviour and Apostles; together with divers Saints, Armes and Mantlings, a Mountebanc,

and many more.

But to return now into Italy from whence we first sallied; in the time of Raphael Urbine flourished the renouned Marco Antonio, who graved after those incomparible pieces of that famous Painter, to whom he was so dear, that the honour he has done him to posterity will appear, as long as that School of Raphael remains in the Popes Chamber at the Vatican, or any memorial of it lasts; though to speak truth, even of this rare Graver, the Pieces which he hath published seem to be more estimable yet for the choice and imitation, than for any other perfection of the Burine; as forming most of his figures and touches of too equal force, and by no means well observing the distances, according to the rules of Perspective, that tendernesse, and as the Italians termeit, Morbidezza, in the hatchings, which is absolutely requisite to render a piece accomplish'd and without

reproch.

We have recited above, what he Coppied after Albert Durer; But being at Rome, and applying himself to Raphael, he cut that rare Lucretia of his; which he perform'd so much to satisfaction, that divers excellent painters desir'd him to Publish many of their Works: This produc'd Urbines Judgment of Paris, at which the City was so ravish'd, that they decreed the Golden apple to Antonio, before the fair Goddesse: Then he set forth the Slaughter of the Innocents, Neptune, the Rape of Helena, all of them of Raphaels designing: Also the Martyrdome of St. Felix in the bouling Oil, which purchas'd him so much Fame and Credit; but this Excellent Painter would alwayes from that time forewards, have one of his Servants to attend only M. Antonio's Rolling-press, and to work off his Places, which then began to be marked with R. S. for Raphael Sancio, which was the name of Urbine, and with M. F. for Marco Fecit. Of these there is a Venus design'd by Raphael, Abraham and his Handmaid: After this he graved all those round designes painted in the Vatican by the same hand; Likewise the Caliope,

Caliope, Providentia, Justitia, the Muses, Apollo, Parnassus, the Poets; Aneas and Anchises, the famous Galatea, all of them after Raphael: Also the three Theological Vertues, and four Moral; Pax, Christ, and the Twelve: Several Madonas, St. Hierome, Tobit, St. Jo. Baptist, and divers other Saints; besides many prints after the Cartoons of Raphael which had been design'd to be wrought in Tapestry and Arras; as the story of St. Peter, Paul, Stephen, John, St. Catharine, and fundry heads to the life, &c. especially that incomparable one of Pietro Aretino the Poet: somethings likewise being sent by Albert Durer out of Germany to Raphael, were upon his recommendation, afterwards cut by M. Antonio, together with the Innocents, a Conaculum, and St. Cecilia's Martyrdom, of Raphaels invention: Then he publish'd his twelve Apostles in little, and divers Saints for the help of painters; as St. Hierome, the naked Woman, and the Lion, after Raphael; Aurora; and from the Antique, the three Graces.

Marco di Ravenna was one of Antonio's Schollars, who had also together with Augustino Venetiano, the honour to dignisie his gravings with Raphels Cypher; though the

latter

latter often us'd A. VI. his own initial letters; of both their cutting are a Madona, with a Christus mortuus, and in a large sheet the B. Virgin praying, and a Nativity in great also: The Metamorphoses of Lycaon, a Perfumer, Alexander magnus, and Roxana, a Cana Domini, the Annuntiation, all designed by Raphael; besides these were set forth two Stories of the Marriage of Psyche, ; and indeed there was hardly any thing which ever Raphael either painted or design'd, but what were graven by one, or both of these Workmen; besides divers other things after Julio Romano, viz. all that he painted in Raphaels Lodge, or Gallery in the Vatican; some whereof are signed with M. R. and others with A. V. to shew they had been imitated by others, as was the Creation; the Sacrifice of Cain and Abel, Noah, Abraham; the Passage over the red sea; The Promulgation of the Law; the fall of Manna, David and Goliah, which also M. Antonio had published before; as likewise the Temple of Solomon, his Judgment on the Harlots, the. Queen of Saba's visit, and many other Histories collected out of the Old Testament, all which were published before Raphaels decease: For after that, Augustino wrought

wrought with Baccio Bandinelli, a sculpter of Florence, who caus'd him to grave his Antonius and Cleopatra, very rare things, with divers other designs; as the slaughter of the Innocents, divers Nudities, and Clad Figures; not to omit those excellent and incomparable Drawings and Paintings of Andrea del Sarto, after which he graved; though in the Christo mortuo not altogether succeeding so vvell as had been vvished.

But to come again to Marco Antonio (because there is not a paper of his to be lost) after Raphaels death, did Julio Romano publish some of his own designes in print: I say, after his Death; for before, though he were an excellent painter syet durst he never take the boldness upon him. Such were the Duel of Horses, a Venus which he had formerly painted: The penance of Mary Magdalen, the four Evangelists and some Bassi Relievi, with many things that Raphael had design'd for the Corridor of the Vatican, and which were afterward retouched by Tomaso Barlacchi: VVe will not contaminate this discourse with those twenty vile designes of Julio cut by M. Antonio, and celebrated with the impure verses of Peter Aretine, by which he so dishonour'd this excellent Art, as well as himself; because it deserved a severer Animadversion and Chastisement than was inflicted upon him for it; though to commute for this Extravagancy, he publish'd the Martyrdome of S. Laurence, in which he also reformed those designes of Baccio Bandinelli, to the great reputation

of the Art of Chalcography.

About the same time flourished Giouanni Battista Mantuano Disciple of Giulio Romano, who published a Madona, his armed Mars and Venue, the burning of Troy, an extraordinary piece; his prints are usually signed I.B. M. Also his three Sheets of Battails (cut by some other hand) a Physician applying of Cupping Glasses to a VVoman; Christs Journey into Agypt, Romulus and Rhemue, the Stories of Pluto, Jupiter and Neptune; the miseries of Imprisonment, Interview of the Armies of Scipio and Hanibal; St. John Baptists Nativity, cut by Sebastiano de Reggio; all, after Julio Romano.

of the Popes Chappel, M. Angelos Judgement, St. Peters Martyrdome, the Conversion of St. Paul, &c. And some plates were sent abroad about the year 1530. caten with Aqua Fortis after Parmesano;

For,

For, as ab ære, deventum ad Tabulas ceratas in writing, the use of the Palimpsestus, Table books, Plumbæ lamellæ and the like; so hapned it also in this Art of Chalcography; and Etching with Corrosive waters began by some to be attempted with laudable success, as in this Recital we shall frequently have occasion to remember: But, whither those symeters and Blades brought us from Damascus, and our of Syria, and wrought with these strong waters, might give any light to this expeditious and usefull invention, we are not yet inform'd; and the effect was sufficiently obvious, after that of the Burine had been well considered.

Vago de Carpi did things in stamp, which appear'd as tender as any Drawings, and in a new way of Charo Scuro, or Mezzo Tinto by the help of two plates, exactly conter-calked; one serving for the shadow; the other for the heightning; and of this he publish'd a Sibylla after Raphael, which succeeded so rarely well, that he improv'd the curiosity to three Colours; as his £neas and Anchises, descent from the Cross, story of Simon Magus, a David after the same Urbin, and a Venus do testifie: This occasioned many others to imitate him; as in particular,

Baldassare Peruzzi (who graved the Hercules, Parnassus, the Muses) and Francisco Parmegiano, who having set out Diogenes in this guise, a very rare print, instructed Antonio di Trento in the Art, who published his Peter and Paul in Charo oscuro, the Tiburtine Sibill and a Madona; but none was there who exceeded those of Beccasumi; especially, his two Apostles in wood, and the Alchimist in Aqua Fortis.

Fran. Parmegiano (whom we already mentioned) may be esteemed for one of the first that brought the use of A. Fortis into reputation; so tender and gracefull were some of his Etchings, as appears in that rare Descent of the Cross, Nativity, and several other pieces.

Baptista Vicentino, and Del Moro set forth

many curious Landships,

Girolamo Cocu the Liberal Sciences, &c. Giacomo del Cavaglio cut many things after Rosso Fiorentino, as the Metamorphosis of Saturn into a Horse, the Rape of Porserpine, Antoninus and the Swan; some of the Herculean Labours; a book of the Gods and their transformations, whereof part are after Perino del Vaga; also the Rape of the Sabines, an incomparable print, had

had it been perfect; but the City of Rome hapning at that time to be in some disorder, the plates were lost: He graved likewise for Parmegiano the Espoulals of our Lady, and a rare Nativity after Titian; not to conceal his admirable talent in cutting of Onexes, Christals, and other estimable stones.

Enea vico de Parma engraved the Rape of Helena after old Rosso, a Vulcan with some Cupids about him: Leda after Mich. Angelo: The Annuntiation design'd by Titian; the story of Judith, the Portrait of Cosimo di Medices, &c. Also the contest 'twixt Cupid and Apollo, before the Gods; the Conversion of St. Paul in great, a very rare stamp: The head of Jovanni de Medici, Charles the V. and some rare Medails which are extant in the hands of the Curious: He also publish'd St. George; several habits of Countries; The Stemmata or Trees of the Emperours, and divers other Famous Pedegrees.

Lamberto Suave set forth 13 prints of Christ and his Disciples far better graved than design'd, also the Resurrection of Lazarus, and a St. Paul; which are skilfully,

and very laudably handled.

Gio. Battista de Cavaglieri has cut the de-

scent from the Cross, a Madona and many others.

Antonio Lanferri, and Tomaso Barlacchi graved divers things after Michael Angelo, and procured to many as were almost numberlesse: But what they publish d of better use were divers Grotescos, Antiquities and peices serving to Architecture, taken out of the old buildings and Ruines yet extant, which afterwards Sebastiano Serli: refining upon, compos'd the better part of that excellent book of his: And of this nature are the things published by Antonio Labbaco, and Barozzo da Vignola.

The Famous Titian himself left some rare things graven with his own hand in wood, besides his Pharo in the great Caracons, divers Landskips, a Nativity, St. Hierom, S. Francis; and in Copper a Tantalus, Adonis, also in Box the Triumph of Faith, Patriarchs, Sybvils, Innecents, Apostles, Martyrs, with our Saviour borne up in a Chariot by the sour Evangelists, Doctors, and Confessors; Also the B. Virgin, a St. Anna, which he first painted in Charo of curo on the Sepulcher of Luigi Trivisano in St. Giovanni e paola at Venice; Samsin and Daslia, some Shepheards and Animals; Three Bertuccie sitting, and encompassed

with Serpents, like the Läocon; not to mention what were published by Giulio Buonusoni, and those which were cut after Raphael, Giulio Romano, Parmegiano and several others.

Baptista Franco a Venetian Painter, has shewed both his dexterity in the Graver, and Aqua Fortis also; by the Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, Predication of Sto Peter, Some Acts of the Apostles, Histories of the Old Testament after several excellent Masters.

Renato did divers rare things after Rosso, as in that of Francis the First his passing to the Temple of Jupiter; The Salutation of the B. Virgin, and a daunce of ten wo-

men, with several others.

Luca Penni published his two Satyrs whipping of Bacchus; a Leda, Susanna, and some things after Primaticcio: also the Judgement of Paris, Isaac upon the Altar; a Christ, a Madona Espousing of S. Catharine; the Metamorphosis of Calisto, Consilium Deorum, Penelope, and some others in Wood. Who does not with admiration and even extasse behold the works of Francesco Marcolini? Especially, his Garden of thoughts; Fate, Envy, Calamity, Fear, Prayse, so incomparably cut in Wood.

Nor lesse Worthy of Commendation are the Gravings of Gabrielle Giolito, in the Orlando of Ariosto; as also those eleven pieces of Anatomie made for Andrea Ve Jalius design'd by Calcare the Flemming; an Excellent Painter, and which were afterwards engraven in Copper by Valverde in little.

Christophero Coriolano graved the heads in Vasaris lives of the Painters, being after the designes of the same Vasari; they

are in wood, and rarely done.

Antonio Salamanca did put forth some ve-

ry good things.

Andrea Mantegna that admirable Painter, engraved his Triumphs of Cafar with great Art; as likewise Baccanalias, and sea-Gods, a Christ taken from the Cross, his Burial, and Resurrection; which being done both in Brass and Wood, were conducted with that skill, as for the softness and tendernesse of the lights, they appeared as if they had been Painted in Miniature.

Nor may we here omit to celebrate for the glory of the Sex, Propertia de Rossi, a Florentine Sculptres; who having cut stupendious things in Marble, put forth also tome rare things in Stampi to be encoun-

tred

tred amongst the Collections of the Curious.

And about this age, or a little after, flourished Martin Ruota, famous for his Judge ment after Michael Angelo in a small volume, much to be preferred to that which is commonly sold at Rome in so many sheets; likewise his St. Anthony, and divers more. Jacomo Palma has (besides his excellent book of Drawing) set forth many rare pieces, very much esteem'd.

Andrea Mantuan graved both in Wood and Copper; of his were the Triumph of our Saviour after Titian, and some things in Charo of curo after Gio: di Bologna and Domenico Beccasumi, whom but now we mentioned; also the Roman Triumphs in imitation of Mantegna, a Christus mortuus after

Alexand. Casolini, &c.

Finally, towards the end of this Century, appeared Augustino, and Annibal Carracci, most rare Painters and exquisite Engravers; for indeed when these to Arts go together, then it is, and then only, that we may expect to see the utmost efforts and excellency of the Bolino: amongst the famous pieces communicated to us by these Masters, we may esteem the Monelli, Annews of Barroclio's invention, and S. Hierom.

Afte

After Tintoret the large and famous Crucifix of three sheets in S. Roccos school, which soravished the Painter: Mercury and the Graces, Sapientia, Pax, Abundantia chasing Mars away; The Ecce homo of Correggio, S. Francis of Cavalier Vanni: a Venus in little with a Satyr, and some other nudities with something a too luxurious Graver: S. Giustina's Marryrdom of Paulo Veronezes, S. Catherine, and that renown'd S. Hierom of Correggio; Also in Aqua fortis his brother Hannibal etched another Venus; the Woman of Samaria at the well, a Christ in little, and a Madona with the Bambino, and S. Fohn; The famous S. Roch, and the spitefull coronation with thornes: The Christus mortuus bewailed by the devout sex, the original painting whereof hangs in the D. of Parmas Palace at Caprariola, and is in the Cut one of the tenderst and rarest things that can be imagined, abating the vileness of the Plate, which was most unfortunately chosen, though through that accident, rendred inimitable, and never to be counterfeired: There is likewise his Magdalen, and a Landskip touch'd with the Graver a little; likewise a Silenus, all of them incomparably design'd; nor indeed, did any of the four celebrated Artists exceed the Carracci, especially

cially Hannibal, for the noblenesse and streedom of his postures, bodies and limbs, which he expressed in greatest perfection; We may not omit the Purisication which he graved, and Villamena made in large; nor the S. Anthony, the Original whereof is in the Palace of Signior Francisco della Vigna at Venice; nor lastly the Resurection, and the two Canaculas.

In the time of Sixtus Quintus and since, lived Francisco Villamena a rare workman, whether consider'd for the equality of his hatches, which he conducted with a liberty and agreeableness suitable to the perperfection of his designed as is sufficiently apparent in that famous Plate, which he engrav'd after Paulo Veroneze, representing Christ in the Temple) or in those things after the Vatican paintings by Raphael, some whereof being never finished, came into a private hand. The Triumphane Venus on the sea; Moses, some cuts after Fredrick Barroccio in Aqua fortis, divers Catafalco's of excellent Architecture, Ignatime Lyola; the story of Psyche, containing many sheets; a combate of men casting stones at one another; and lastly, that laborious and usefull book, comprehending the Historical Columne of Trojan, design'd by Julio Romano, and Girolamo Mutiano, which at my being at Rome (then quite out of print) I procur'd of his Widow who was then living, but would not part

with the Plates out of her fight.

Giovanni Maggi was an excellent Painter and Etcher, as he has sufficiently discovered in his rare Perspectives, Landskips, and his Roma in the Larger Chartoon; likewise in the nine priviledg'd and stationary Churches, with the three Magi who offer presents to our Saviour in allusion to his name.

Leonardo, Isabella, and Bernardino Parasol, that we may furnish all the sorts of Art in this kind, cut exquisitively in wood, which is a graving much more difficult; because all the work is to be abated and cut hallow, which is to appear white; so that (by a seeming paradox) as the Matter diminishes the Forme increases; as one wastes, the other growes perfect. These all flourished about the year 1560, and left us three little histories of the Salutation, Visitation, and St. John Baptist: Also Christs washing his Disciples feet, and the cuts to Castor Durantes Herbal: Isabella, who was his wife, publish'd a book of all the sorts of Points, Laces, and Embrodebeing all of her own invention (except the Frontispiece only, which is Vilamenas) and the Plants in the Herbal of the Prince Cest d' Aquasporte, a learned person of that Age. Lastly, the son did also put forth some sew things of his work; but was a

far better Painter in Fresco.

Antonio Tempesta was a most exact and rare designer, for which his works are much more estimable, then for the excellency of his Points and Needles: he has lest us of his essayes in A. F. the Histories of the Fathers, the twelve Moneths of the year, Roma in a very large volumne; an incomparable Book of Horses, another of Hunting, the plates now worn out, and retouch'd with the Bolino: St. Hierom, and a Judgement: the wars of Charles the Fifth rarely perform'd: the Metemorphosis of Ovid; the Battails of the Jewes, especially that of the Amalakites in great, the Creation and Old Testament, Torquato Tasso's Jerusalemma Liberata, the Birds and Faulconry in Pietro Olinas Book, with divers others well known, and much esteemed by the Virtuofi.

Cherubin Alberti has celebrated his incomparable Graver in that presentation of our Lord in the Temple; the Adam expulsed out of Paradise: In the Puti, divers Vasa's, and other pieces which he wrought after Polydoro de Caravaggio and Michael Angelo, commonly sold at Rome, and universally collected.

Horatio Borgiani cut the History of the Bible in the Peristyle of Raphael at the Vatican, so often made mention of, and out of which, as from a School of the noblest Science, most of the great Painters of the World have since taken forth their Lessons: He likewise published some things in Char' Oscaro, which were rarely heightned.

Raphael Guido a Tuscane, engraved many pieces after Cavalier Arpino, as the Flagellation, Romulus, Icarus, The Angelus Custos, Ceres, Bacchus, a Christus mortuus, and St. Andrew the Apostle, after Barroccio.

Fovanni Baptista della Marca put forth many divices of Shields, Armour, Busts, and

Trophies cut in wood.

To these we might add those excellent things of Camillo Graffico, and Cavalier Salimbene, Anna Vaiana, with innumerable more; But we have yet other fruitfull Countries to visit, to whose praises we must be just; only we may not forget the

In-

incomparable Stephano Della Bella a Florentine Painter now, or lately living; whose intire collection in A. fortis is deservedly admir'd, and here in particular to be celebrated by me, in acknowledgment of some obligation I have for his civilities abroad: And of this Artist's works, flowing, and most luxurious for invention, are those things which in imitation of Callot he did in little, being yet very young: As the Scanes and dances of the Horses, at the Marriage of the Duke of Tuscany; Compartimenti, Cartells, Ornaments and Capricios for Carvers and Embroderers: A book of Gobbi, and divers Vasa's, Landskips in Rounds and others: A book of Beasts done exceedingly to the natural: The principles of Besigne, Heads, and other touches very rare and full of spirit, several pieces of our Lady, Christ, St. Foseph. &c. Facobs descent into Egypt: The Procession and Exposure of the Sacrament, where there is an Altar of curious Archite Eure inrich'd with festival Ornaments: The Cavalcado of the Polonian Embassadour into Rome, with divers other proceedings, Pieces of Polonians, Persians, and Moores on Horseback breathing a rich and noble fancy: Also Seiges, Engines for War, with Skirmishes, Land and Sea-Fights:

Fights: The Metamorphosis of Ovid: The Sultana and her son, taken by the Knights of Malta; and to conclude, (for there is no end of his Industry) the Prospect of the Pont Neufat Paris, than which there is not certainly extant a more lively representation of the busic Genius of that Mercurial Nation; nor a piece of greater variety as to all encounters and accidents, which one can imagine may happen amongst so numerous a people and concourse of Mankinds.

Lastly (for they were likewise some of them Gravers in Copper and very rare Chalcographers) we must not omit to make honourable mention here of those incomparable Sculptors and Cutters of Medails, whather in Gemms or Metals; such as were (besides those we touch'd in the former chapter) Vittor, Gambello, Giovanni dal Cavino the Padouan, and a Son of his; Benevento Gellini, Leone Aretino, Jacopo da Tresso, Fred. Bonzagna; and above all Gio. Facopo, who have almost exceeded, at least approach'd the Antients: To these may we add Giovanni da Castel Bolognese, Matteo dal Nasaro, Giovanni dal Cornivole, Domenica Milaneze, Pietro Maria de Pescia, Marmita, and Ludovico his Son, Valerio Vincentino

Vincentino who had been in England in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and left a Sardon's which he cut, representing the head of that famous Heroine, inferiour to none of the Antients: There was likewise Michelino, who with the above-named Ludovico, and Vincentino, had fo accurarely counterfeited the antient Medails, that the most knowing Antiquaries were often at a losse to distinguish them: Such were also Luigi Arichini, Alessandro Casari called the Greek, so much celebrated for that stupendious Medalion of Psul the Third, and the head of Photiss the Athenian which. he cut in an Only, comparable, by the Universal Suffrages, to any of the Antients: We could reckon up the works also of many of the rest; but it is not requisite, after we have given this tast, and would merit an expresse Treatise. Likewise those of Antonio de Rossi, Cosimo da Trezzo, Philippo Negarolo, Gaspar and Girolamo Misuroni, Pietro Paulo Galcotto, Pastorino di Sienna, notomitting that famous Pharodoxus of Milan, Fran. Furnius, and Severus ot Raj venna, &c. whose works were in Gold, Silver, Copper, Steel, Achates, Cornelians, Onlines, Clristal, Jasper, Heliotrope, Lazuli, Amethastis, Gr. yea, and to thew

how much some of those Modern Masters exceeded the Antients, even the Diamond, that hitherto insuperable gemme, was lubdu'd by the famous Treccia of Milan, who with stupendious successe cutting the King of Spains Armes in a Noble Table, was the first that ever engrav'd, or made impression into that Obdurat stone. It will become such to be well acquainted with these Masters Labours, and their manner, who aspire to be knowing, and to improve their Judgment in Medaills and Intaglias, that necessary, Ornamental and Noble piece of Learning; and not only to be well skill'd in their way of designes but to be able also to perform something in the Art themselves: For such were those ingenious and Illustrious Spirits, Geo. Battista Sozini of Sienna, and Rosso de Giugni of Florence, Gentlemen of note; and such, with us, is our Noble and worthy Friend, Elias Ashmole Esq; whose Learning, and other excellent qualities deserve a more glorious inscription.

Finally, that excellent Medalist Mounfieur Roti, now entertain'd by his Majesty for the Mint, and a rare Workman as well for Intaglias in stone, as Metal, is not to be

here omitted.

We shall speak in the next of those Germans and Flemmings who excell'd in the Art of Chalcography, not that they have exceeded some of the French; but, because they were before them, and Univerfally admired: of these, the Antesignani were the foremention'd Albert Durer; that Prodigie of science, whose works we have already recounted upon occasion of Master Marco Antonio, and therefore shall here Amsterforbear the repetition; as also those of Lu-damcas, whose works (consisting in all of about Lxx. sheets, and which I have known fold for near an hundred pounds sterling, to one that as well understood the value of mony, as of that rare Collection; he being one of the greatest Merchants of Books in Europe) are to be taken blinds fold as they say; provided the impressions be black, well conferved, of equal force, and not counterfeit, as there are several of them which be; discernable only by the curious, and accurately skilfull: For such (amongst others of Durers) are the Creation of Adam, the story of Lot, Sufanna, The Crucifix which he cut in a small round plate of Gold for the Emperours sword, and is fixed on the pummel, not before mention'd: his arm'd Cavalier and Satyre;

and indeed, almost all that ever He, or Lu-

cas graved and set forth.

The Works of Aldegrave, who came very near Albert, and flourish'd about the same Age, are worthy the Collection: His pieces are distinguish'd by the Cipher of his initial Letters \* in imitation of Durer, as likewise the Author of the septem opera misericordia; stories of the book of the Kings, Artemisia, &c. whose gravings are countersign'd with G.P. I.B. publish'd the four Evangelists, Adam, a Country sellow, a Bishop, a Cardinal, Satyrs, &c. M. the Prodigal son, the Evangelists, &c. some whereof are Copies after Albert, and most of their works done in small plates.

Hans Sibald Teme hath done wonders in those small figures, stories, and nakeds which he publish'd; it shall not be requisite to recite here the Catalogue; because his mark I-S-B is fixed to most of his works, though now and then profan'd by the hands

of others.

Jerome Coch a Flemming cut a Moses, 32 sheets of the story of Psyche, design'd by one Michael a Painter of the same Country, very rarely conducted: Also Dalila and Samson; The destruction of the Philistims, the Creation of Adam, &c. 27 Stories of

the Old-Testament nobly design'd by Martino, and as well graved: Also the History of Susanna: Another book of the Old, and New Testament: The Triumph of Patience, a rare Cut: the Heart on the Anvile, and divers Emblems full of curious Figures; many sacred Triumphs; Fraud, Avarice; a Bacchanalia, and a Moses after Bronzini, in emulation whereof, Gio. Mantuano publish'd his Nativity, an incomparable print; after which Jerome graved for the inventor, twelve great sheets of Sorceresses, the Battails of Charolius the V. and for Verese a painter, the Perspedives which pass under his name, with 20 leaves of several Buildings; besides the St. Martine, in a book full of Devils; For Girol. Bos, the Alchimist, the seven deadly Sins, the last Judgment, a Carnival; and, after Prancis Floris ten pieces of Hercules Labours, the Duel of the Horatii and Curatii, the Combate of the Plamies and Hercules, Cain and Abel, Abraham; the Decision of Solomon between the two Harlots, and in fumme, all the actions of humane life.

And now that we mention'd Francis Floris of Antwerp, the rare things which he publish'd in stamp, purchas'd him the name of the Flemmish Michael Angelo.

F

Of the same Country was that incomparable Cornelius Cort; we will commence with the Judgment of Michael Angelo which he cut in little: Most of his things were after Frederic Zucchari, and some few of Raphaels; besides his Landskips and other Gravings, after Girolam Mutiano, which are very excellent: Also John Baptist, St. Hierom, St. Francis, Mary Magdalen, St. Eustachius, the Lapidation of S. Stephen design'd by Marco Venusto the Mantuan. A Nativity after Thadeo Zuecharo, St. Anne, &c. Also a Nativity in great, after Polydore: The Transfiguration; The school at Athens; The Battail of Elephants; some Gravings after Don Julio Clovio, and Titian, which had they been accompanied with that renderness, and due observation of the distances, that accomplished the succeeding Gravers, had render'd him immortal; so sweet, even and bold was his work and designtin all other considerations. We mention'd Titian; for about 1570. Cor. Cort did use to work in that famous Painters house, and Graved for him that Paradife he made for the Emperour; St. Lazarus Martyrdom, Califto and the Nymphs, Prometheus, Andromeda, the fore-nam'd Magdalen in the desart, and St. Hierom, all of them of Titians invention.

We come now to Justus, John, Ægidius, and Ralph Sadelers, who lived in the time of the Emperour Rodulphus, and publish'd their almost numberless labours; we can therefore instance but in some of the most rare; such as were that Book. divided into three parts. 1. Imago bonitatis, 2. Boni & mali scientia, 3. Bonorum & malorum Consensio, design'd by Martin de Vos: The Vestigia of Rome tenderly and finely touch'd in 50 sheets: The 12 Roman Emperours and Emperesses after Titian, rarely graved by Giles, a Madona with our Saviour, and St. Joseph after Raphael, Christus Flagellatus, and the head of Rodulphus II. with various capriocios, and inventions about it, as also that of the Emperour Mathias, adorn'd with the chaplet of Medails; the calling of S. Andrew, by John and Giles in brotherly emulation: Four books of Eremites admirably conducted by Raphael, a cana Domini after Tintoret, and another Flagellation of Arpino's: Divers Landskips, The 12 Moneths; the great Hall at Prague, the Effigies of Martin de Vos, by Agidius; The Emperour and Empresse in their Robes of State; an Adoration of the Magizafter Zuchari: Adonis and Venus, after Titian: a Crucifix after Jac. Palma, a Resurection in great:

great: the rich Epulo, St. Stephens Lapidation, the Original whereof is at Friuli: a S. Sebastian; These by Giles: John engrav'd after M. de Vosa scholar of Tintortes already mentioned, the Creation and many histories out of Genesis: Ralph cut also the Life of Christ; the Credo, by way of Embleme: In summe (for their whole collection is not to be crouded into this Catalogue) they have all of them published such incomparablegravings; that 'tis the greatest pitty in the world, they had not flourished in the time of the great Rapbael, and the good Masters; for they were not only accurate and punctual imitators; but gave to their works that softnesse, life, and Colore ( as Artists terme it ) which accomplishes all the rest; Especially, John and Raphael in what they graved after Mich. de Vos, Bafsano, and others, whose Rusticities they set forth: those of Ægidius in great, being a descent from the Crosse of Barroccies invention3the other aFlagellation design'd by Jusepho Pin, can never be sufficiently celebrated.

After the Sadelers appeared Herman Muller with a very bold Bulino, and like-wife Janus who graved many things after Sprangers, worse chosen (for the convulsive and even Demoniae postures) than executed.

But

But the imitations of the Graver by Simon Frisius the Hollander, who wrought with the Aqua fortis of the Refiners, are altogether admirable and inimitable, the stroke and conduct consider'd, had the design excepting those of his Birds, which are indeed without reproch) contributed in any proportion to his dexterity.

After him came the Swiffe Matthew Miriam, who had he perform'd his heightnings with more tendernesse, and come sweetly off with the extremities of his hatchings, had proved an excellent Master: His works are useful and innumerable in Towns, Landskips, Battails (those especially sought by the great Gustavus) &c.the Sost Vernish and separating A.F. was the instrument he used.

We have seen some sew things cut in wood by the incomparable Hans Holbein the Dane, but they are rare, and exceeding disticult to come by; as his licentiousnesse of the Friers and Nuns, Erasmu, the Daunce Macchabree, the Mortis imago which he painted in great, in the Church at Basil, and afterward graved with no lesse arr, and some sew others: But there is extant a book of several Figures done in the same material by one Justus Ammannus Tigur, MD LXX VIII. which are incomparably

design'd and cut: In the Epistle whereof, one Holtzhusen a Gentleman of Frankfort is commended for his universal knowledge, and particularly his rare talent in this Art; which it is there said he shewed, by wonderful contrivances at the celebration of Martin Luthers Nuptials, and therefore worthy to be taken notice of.

Hans Brossehaemer besides several other things, hath cut in wood a triumph of the Emperour Maximilian into Neuremberge.

Vergilius Solis graved also in wood the story of the Bible, and the Mechanic Arts in little; but for imitating those vile postures of Aretine, had his eyes put out by the sen-

tence of the Magistrate.

Henry Golzius was a Hollander, and wanted only a good, and judicious choice to have render'd him comparable to the profoundest Masters that ever handled the Burin; for never did any exceed this rare workman; witnesse, those things of his after Gasparo Celio, the Gallatea of Raphael Santio, and divers other pieces after Polydor da Carravaggio, a Hierom, Nativity, and what he did of the Ass of the Apostles, with Ph.Galle, Go.but he was likewiselan excellent painter.

George Nouvolstell was of Mentz in Germany, an admirable Graver in Wood: he

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publish'd that Anexs in little, and some Historical parts of the Bible very well perform'd; also divers of the Fathers after Tempesta, besides the Jerusalemma liberata of Bernardino Castelli in Quarto, with many Cartels of Armes and Harnesses, and

some Pictures to a Breviary, &c.

Mathem Greuter publish'd a curious book of Letters, the City of Rome in an ample forme, and a large Map of Italy; the Old and New Testament, the Church of Strasburge, an harmony twixt the Decalogue and the Lords prayer very ingeniously represented in Picture, with severall other things laudably performed; But his fon,

Frederic did infinitly exceed the Father, as may be seen by those many curious Gravings which he has cut after Pietro Beretin Corton, and the famous Andrew Saccus,

egregious Painters.

Sanredamus did publish many excellent cuts, especially those which he coppied after Lucas van Leiden, of which we have formerly given a hint for their fakes, who are collectors of these curiosities, and may not happly be yet arriv'd to the judgment of being able to discerne them from the Originals; Also some things after Goltzius.

Cornelius Galle in his St. Priscas Baptism,

Paper-

Papenheim's and other heads after V. Dyke, has shew'd what he was able to perform, not to mention abundance of Frontispeices and other lesse considerable of his workes. But the

has published, though very few, yet some stupendious things; especially that of our B. Saviours flight into Egypt by night, the story of Tobit, and about three or four more, worthy of all admiration.

Smanevelts History of St. John, with divers

Landskips.

Pandern's descent from the Crosse, Mattham's Christ and St. John, a Venus after

Rotenhamer, Pope Innocent X. &c.

Branchorsts rare Etchings, especially those Ruines and Anticalias of Rome: and superiour to all, the incomparable Landskips set forth by Paul Brill (some of which have been Etched in Aquafortis by Nieulant) do extreamly well merit to be placed in this our Theater: For to be brief, because we can only recite the most remarkable and worthy the collection. Mattham is famous for Fruits; Boetius, or Adam Bolsuerd for his Rusticks after Blomaert, Londerselius has taken excessive pains in his Landskips; and so has Van Velde in some sew: but above all, Nicholas de Bruyn (after

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Boscage, and the industry of his undertaking works of that large Volume, which Theodore de Bry (resembling him in name) has been as samous for contracting; though both of them of a Dutch heavy spirit, and perfectly suting with the times and places: notwithstanding has this latter performd some things in little, very laudably: Nor with lesse ingratitude, amongst others may we forget the Nova reperta of Stradams by Theodor Galle, who also published the whole processe of making silk of the worm, and certain other works in Manufasture, all of them represented in Sculpture.

Mallery in his Peccati fomes after Mic. de Vos, has perform'd wonders as to the subtilty and imperceptible dudius of the Graver.

Bolfuert set forth the Sacra Eremus Ascetlarum, after Blomart and others; but above all is he to be celebrated for those rare heads, and other stories graved after the Paintings of Rubens and Van Dyke, which for their sakes, who are dilligent collectors of the renouned persons of the late Age, we shall not think amiss to mention. Such were the Dutchesse of Orleans, Arch Duke Albert, Justus Lipsius, and others, after Van Dyke; Lessus and Bellarmine, Jesuites, after

after Dipenbec: after the same hands did Paulus Pontius grave the head of Sigismund King of Poland, Count Pimentelo, &c. aftet Rubens, Don phil: de Gusman, Don Alvar: Buzan, an incomparable cut; Don Car. de Colanna, Rubens picture bare headed; for there is another in a hat: Gasp de Grayer, Simon de Vos; Maria de Medices, Casar Alexand. Scaglia, Const. Hugens the learned Father of our most ingenious Friend Monsieur Soylecom, so worthily celebrated for his discoveries of the Annulus about Saturne, the Pendule clocks, and universal Mathematical Genius. Gasper Garartim the Lawyer; Gasp. Revestyn; Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden, Jacobas de Breuch, the Princesse of Brabanson, that frare head of Frederic Henric Prince of Orenge, and his own, with many more, after Van Dyke; besides the Jesuit Canisius, R. Urbin Painter, and others whom he grav'd after Diepenbec, &c. And since we mention'd Sir P. Paule Rubens, we may not pretermit those many excellent things of that great Politician, a learned and extraordinary person, set forth in so many incomparable Gravings by the admirable works of Suannebourg, the abovenamed Pontius and Bolswert, Nesse, Vosterman, Vorst, and other rare Masters in this

this Art: Such are ( to instance in some only) his battail of the Amazons, St. Roch, our B. Saviour composs'd to Burial, the Fight of Lyons, his great Crucifix, Conversion of S. Paul, St. Peter in the ship, a Nativity, the Magi; The bloody Catastrophe of Cyrus; Solomons first Sentence; St. Catharines espousals, the tribute demanded of our Lord; Susanna and the Elders, St. Laurence Martyr'd; the Palaces of Genoa; with divers others to be encountr'd amongst the Merchants of Prints, who frequently vend the copies for theoriginals to the lesse wary Chapmen: Chr. Jeghre has cut the Tempration of our Saviour in wood, very rarely perform'd, after this great Master: And besides the former mention'd,

Lucas Vosterman, and Vorst are never to be forgotten so long as the memory of his Schollar Sir Ant Van Dyke is samous, for the heads of Marquesse Spinola; Char. de Mallery, Horatius Gentilescus; Jo. Count of Nassaw, Van Milder; P. Stevens, and Cor. Sachtleven, which he engrav'd after a new way, of Etching it sirst, and then pointing it (as it were) with the Burine afterwards, which renders those latter works of his as tender as Miniature; and such are the heads of Van Dyke himself, Jo. Livens, Cor. Schut,

Schut, Corn. de Vos, Deodat del Mont, Lucas van Uden, Jodocus de Momper, Wencest. Coeberger, Painters; Count de Osono, Duke of Bavaria, the Arch-Dutcheste Clara, the last Duke of Orleans, Anton. Connebison, P. Stevens, and many others, together with those other pieces of History, viz. the Sepulture of Christ, and S. George, after Raphael, Magdalene under the Crosse, our B. Saviour in his Agony, after Carraccio; the Susanna, St. Laurence, and what but now we mention d, after Rubens; divers heads after Holbein, as that of Erasmus, the D of Norfolk, and others of the Arundelian collection.

has likewise graven a number of Heads after Vandyke; I shall only name the learned Sr. Kenelme Digby in a Philosophical habit: our famous Architect Inigo Jones, and those two incomparable figures of Charles the Martyr, and his Royal Consort, the Q Mother now living: And to shew what honour was done this Art by the best of Painters,

Sr. Ant. Vandyke did himself etch divers things in A. Fortis: especially a Madona, Ecce Homo, Titian and his Mistress, Erasmus Roterodamus, and touched several of the heads before mentioned to have been grav'd by Vosterman.

After

After this great Masters paintings, did Peter de Jode grave the Essigies of Genovesa Widdow to Car. Alex. Duke of Cros. Paulus Helmatius; the Learned Puteanus; the Bishop of Gendt; the face whereof is thought to be Etched by V. Dyke himself; he graved Jo. Snellinx, a Painter: besides a book of designing very rare; and the many other prints after his Master Goltzium (whose Disciple he was) which both Peter, and his Son of the same name, have engraved for Monsieur Bon Ensant of Paris, &c.

Colaert graved some things rately in steel.

Sniiderhoef has engraven the heads of most of the Learned Dutch, after several painters, with good successe: as those of Heinsius, Grotius, Barleus, &c. not forgeting that stupendious Lady Anna Maria a Scureman, &c.

Jo. Baurs has design'd his Battails with a fine Spirit, but without care in the etching.

Rander Thulden published the whole History of Ulysses, being the work of the Famous Primatices at Fantain Bleau Etched also in A.F. and so design'd, as few pretenders to this Art did ever exceed him: And so, as we but lately mention'd, are the papers of the inimitable Suanebourge, which strike a ravishing effect in all that beheld them, for the admirable tendernesse,

and rare conduct of the hatches; especially those which he cut after the drawings of Abraham Blomaert, and Rubens.

But now that we mention Blomaert, whose works we have celebrated in general, because they smell something of a Dutch spirit, though otherwise well engraven; There is at Rome (if we mistake not) a Son of his named Cornelius, who in that S. Francis after Guedo Reni, and those other pieces after the design of those great Masters Mounsieur Poussine, Pietro Cortone, &c. to be seen in the books set forth by the Tesuit Ferrarius, his Hesperides, Flora, Ades Barberini, &c. hath given ample Testimony how great his abilities are; for, certainly, he has in some of these stamps arrived to the utmost perfection of the Bolino, though some Workmen will hardly allow him this Elogie. But those things which the incomparable Natalis a Ligeous, ( and therefore reckon'd here amongst the Germans) pass without the least contradiction for the utmost effort of that instrument. Such are that St. Catharines Espoufalls after Bourdon, which seems to be a very piece of Painting: The two Madonas in contest with Poilly: The Thesis; and the chapter of the Carthusians, all after

the

of

work: also the heads of Jacob Catz, one of the States of Holl. painted by Dubordieu; and some sew things more, as the exactness and Curiosity of what he undertakes requires, sufficient to discover the admirable perfection of this great Artist: For we do not mention several Frontifpieces which he has likewise engraven, with equal Industry.

graved after the same Bourdon, the story of

ulysses and Andromache

Uriese and Verden are samous for their perspedives.

Winegard his Roman Vestigia, &c.

william Honding, besides those things which adorn his Mapp's, which are the largest Planispheres, has very rarely engraven his own Head, after a painting of Vandyke: nor with lesse Art has Vankessel done that of Charles the sisth, after Titian: Clouet, Car. Scribonius, the Jesuits.

Caukern has graven the story of that pious Daughter, who gave suck to her imprison'd Father; a fight of Boores, with divers others, after Rubens and Vandyke, &c. besides those which are extant in Mr. Oglebjes Homer, Bible, my Lord of New Casties

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Cavalerizzo, &c. design'd by Deipenbec; whose rare Talent, that Theater, or Temple of the Muses published by that Curiously Learned, and Universal Collector of prints, the Abbot of Villoin, (of whom we shall have occasion to discourse in the next Chapter) do's sufficiently illustrate.

Lucas Kilianus has rarely graved the Murther of the Innocents; the Miracles of the fish; Annuntiation, Circumcision, and some Plates in the Hortus Eystettensis, &c.

ther who has published divers Landskips) hath most rarely Etched a certain Dutch Kitchin, where there is an old Man taking Tobacco, whilst his Wife is a frying of pancakes: also a Fiddler accompanied with boyes and girles, painted by Ostade: but above all, admirable is the descent, or Christus Mortuus after Tintoret, both grav'd and Etch'd, as indeed, I should have said of the rest.

Fouillement has Etched our Saviours chasing the sacrilegious Merchants out of the Temple, after the same Tintoret; which is

very rare.

Nolp the twelve moneths, especially the

boystrous March.

Lombart, many plates for Mr. Oglebyes, Virgil; as likewise that industrious Interpreters

preters Picture after our famous Mr. Lilly, in which he has performed laudably: Nor must I here forget Mr. Hertoc, who has grav'd the Frontispiece for ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣ. in fol. and that of this Treatise, with many other.

To these we may add the incomparable Reinbrand, whose Etchings and gravings are of a particular spirit; especially the old Woman in the sure: The good Samaritane, the Angels appearing to the Shepheards; divers Landskips and heads to the life; St. Hierom, of which there is one very rarely graven with the Burine; but above all, his Ecce Homo; descent from the Cross in large; Philp, and the Eunuch, &c.

wincestaus Hollar, a Gentleman of Bohemia, comes in the next place, not that he is not before most of the rest for his choyce and great industry (for we rank them very promiscuously, both as to time and preheminence) but to bring up the Rear of the Germans with a deserving person; whose indefatigable works in Aqua Fortis do infinitely recommend themselves by the excellent choyce which he hath made of the rare things surnished out of the Arundelian collection; and from most of the best hands, and designs; for such were those of Leonardo da Vinci; Fr. Parmensis,

Sculptura,

Titian, Jul. Romano, A. Mantenio, Corregio, Perino del Vago, A. Urbin, Seb. del Piombo, Palma, Alb. Durer, Hans Holkein, Vandike, Rubens, Bereugle, Bassan, Ælsheimer, Brower, Artois, and divers other Masters of prime note, whose Drawings and Paintings he hath faithfully copied; besides several books of Landskips, Townes, Solemnities, Histories, Heads, Beasts, Fouls, Inseëls, Vessels, and other signal pieces, not omiting what he hath Erched after De Clyne, Mr. Streter, and Dankert, for Sr. Rob: Phil. Stapletons Juvenal, Mr. Ross his Silius, Polyglotta Biblia; the Monasticon, first and second part, Mr. Dugdales Paules, and Survey of Warmickshire, with other innumerable Frontispieces, and things by him pubisshed and done after the life; and to be (eo nomine) more valued and esteemed, than where there has been more curio sity about Chimæras, and things which are not in Nature: so that of Mr. Hollars works we may justly pronounce, there is not a more

The learned Hevelius has shewed his admirable dexterity in this Art, by the several Phases and other Ichonisms which adorn his Selenography, and is therefore one of the noblest instances of the extraordinary

useful, and instructive Collection to bemade.

use of this Talent, for men of Letters, and that would be accurate in the Diagramms which they publish in their works.

The no lesse knowing Anna Maria a Schurman is likewise skilled in this Art, with innumerable others even to a Prodigy of her Sex. For the rest, we shall only call over their names, after we have celebrated the extravagant fancies of both the Breugles, as those of the seven deadly sins, Satyrical pieces against the Nuns and Friers; with divers Histories, Drolleries, Landskips, fantastic Grylles and Grotesques of these two rare Rhyparographs; not farther to tire our Reader with the particulars and several works of Ostade, Corn, Clock, Queborne, Custos, le Delfe, (who has put forth the Pourtraicts of many learned persons) Dors, Falck, Gerard, Bens, Moestuer, Grebber, Geldorp, Hopfer, Gerard, Bens, Chein, Ach: d' Egmont, de Vinghe, Heins, Ditmer, Cronis, Lindoven, Mirevel, Kager, Coccien, Maubease, Veniw, Firens, Pierets, Quelinus, Stachade, Sebut, Soutman, Vanulch, Broon, Valdet; whom we expressly omit; because we have introduc'd a sufficient number, and that this chapter is already too prolix.

Only we would not omit Min Here Bifcop, a learned advocate now of Holland, Sculptura, or

who for his story of Joseph and Benjamin, where the cup is found in his sack, and those other sew cuts among the hands of the curious, must not be passed over in oblivion; as we had like to have done some of the old, and best Masters by having hitherto omitted.

Druefken his King of the Boors in Hungaria, eaten alive by the Rebels whom he seduced; with some other cuts in wood known by his mark, which was commonly a cluster of Grapes

Pieter Van Aelst, his Cavalcade of the Grand Signior to Sansta Sophia, and several

Turkish habits, on which subject also

Swart Jan Van Groennighen has set forth many remarkable things, Caravanns, Pilgrimages to Mecha, &c.

Lucas Cranach, Tiltings, Huntings, German Habits, and the portraicts of all the

Dukes of Saxony to his time .

Joos Ammanus (whom we already mention'd) divers of the Mechanic Arts; not omitting all those excellent Wood Cuts of Hans Schinflyn and Adam Altors? especially this last, known by the two Capital AA of the Gotlek forme included one within the other, as the D is in that of Albert Durers. Hubert Goltzius has cut in wood a book

of

of the Roman Emperours in two Colours; this name recals to mindian omission of ours in some of those excellent Chalcographers already recorded, and in particular, the incomparable imitations of Henry Goltzius after Lucas Van Leyden in the Passion, the Christus mortuus or Pieta; and those other six pieces, in each of which he so accurately pursues Durer, Lucas, and some others of the old Masters, as makes it almost imposble to discerne the ingenious fraud.

We did not speak of the heads of the famous men in the Court of the Emp. set forth by Ægid. Sadeler; as Raphael (his Brother) had the Bavaria Santia, representing all the Saints of that pious Country.

Albert Durer's Tenerdank or Romantic description of the Amours of Maximilian and Maria de Burgundy: the book is in High Dutch: He has likewise cut Petrachs Utrinsque Fortuna Remedia, which admirable treatise being translated into the German Language, is adorn'd with the Gravings of Hans Sibald Bheem, Ammanus, Aldegrave, and most of the rare Masters of that age: Finally, he has cut the stories of Apuleius his golden Asservations and Capriccios in an old impression of Cicero's Epistles: And with this recollection

of what we had omitted in the foregoing Paragraphs (to which they are reducible) we will take leave of the Dutch Sculptors,

and passe on to

The French who challenge the next place in this Recension, for their gravings in Taille Douce, which began to be in reputation after Rosso the Florentine painter had been invited and Caress'd by that Worthy and illustrious Mecanas of the Arts, Francis the first: about which time Petit Bernard of Lyons publish'd the stories for the Bible of St. Hierom, performing such things in little, for the Defign and Ordinance as are worthy of imitation: so greatly he approch'd the Antique in the garb of his Figures, Distances, Architecture, and other accessories of the Storie: We have some of these engraven by this Artist, and printed long since at Lyons, with the Argument under each cut, in the English verse of those times; which appears to have been done about the beginning of the Reformation, when, it seems, men were not so much scandaliz'd at holy representations.

Nicholas Beatricius a Loraneze graved his Horse-conflicts, and several books of Animals, and Wildbeasts. The Wid-

dowes

dows son raised to life, the Annuntiation after M. Angelo, the Ark of the Catholick Church, after that rare Table of Mosaic

in S. Peters of Giotto, &c.

Philippus Thomasinus labours are worthy of eternity, so excellent was his choice, so accurate his graver; witnesse the fall of Lucifer, the universal judgement, the ship we but now mention'd; the seven works of mercy; B. Felix, the Miracles of the Capucines, the Statues of Rome in little; the labours of many famous persons; the baptisme of our Saviour, after Salviati; St. John the Evangelist in the boyling Oyle; St. Stevens Lapidation, after Ant. Pomarancio; the Magi of Zuccharo; Mary presented in the Temple, of Barroccio; the life of St. Catharine; Fama, divers sea Monsters after Bernardino Passeros and some things of Vanni; not to omit his Camea collected from several curious Achates and other precious stones, besides Shields, Trophies, Gordian Knors, with variety of instruments and other works, toolong here to recite minutely.

(whither French or Dutch) have engraven many excellent things after Breugle; especially Landskips; the persecution of the Prophets and Apostles, with several more:

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But that Liberum Belgium by Simon de Pas his Father, or Brother (I know not whfther) dedicated to Prince Maurice of Nauf-

saw, is a very rare cut.

Who has not beheld with admiration the incomparable Burine of Claudius Melan, celebrated by the great Gassendus, and employ'd by the most noble and learned Perieskius? The Sudarium of St. Veronica, where he has formed a head as big as the life it self with one only line, beginning at the point of the Nose, and so by a spiral turning of the Graver finishing at the utmost hair, is a prodigy of his rare Arrand invention; because it is wholly new, and perform'd with admirable dexterity: Nor has he lesse merited for his St. Francis', St. Bruno; the pointed Magdalen, Pope Urbanethe VIII. and divers others to the life, especially those of the Illustrious Justiniani, Perieskius, and the several frontispieces to those truly Royal works, Poets, and other Authors printed at the Loure.

Mauperch has published some pretty Landskips; La Poutre many most usefull varieties and Ornaments for Architects, and other Workmen; Florid, and full of Fansie; especially the ceremonies at the Co-

ronation of the present French King.

Morine, has left us a St. Bernard, a Scul, his great Crucifix; some rare Heads; est-pecially that representing our B. Saviour, and other things in A. Fortis, perform'd with singular Art, and tendernesse; as also some rare Landskips and Ruines, after Polemburch and others.

N. Chaperon has etched the Xystus or Gallery of Raphael in the Vatican, with incomparable successe, as to the true draught: and so has that excellent painter the late

Francis Perier those Statues and Basserelievos of Rome, preferrable to any that are

yet extant.

Adrans St. Catharine, after Titian, who is

not ravish'd with?

Convay has engraven the three devout Captive Knights, and what may appear very extraordinary, ut que celant nomina celatura aperiat, the first part of Despauterium's Grammar in picture, or Hieroglyphic, for the Duke of Anjou, the now Monsieur.

Perel has discovered a particular talent for Landskips, if not a little exceeded in the darknesse of his shades: but his ruines of Rome are very rare: he has likewise a son

that graves.

The excellency of invention in the Romances, and Hiltories adorn'd by the hand of Chauveau, is not to be passed by; especially those things which he has done in the Entretienne de Beaux Esprits of Monsieur De Marests, and in several others.

But the pieces which Poilly has set forth, may be ranked (as they truly merit) amongst the greatest Masters we have hitherto celebrated: such as (for instance in a few) That admirable Theses with the Portraict of Cardinal Richlieu; and in emulation with the formerly named Natalis, (besides the St. Catharine of Bourdon) those things which he hath graved after Migniar, which are really incomparable, also divers Histories after le Brun, &c.

But we should never have done with the Artists of this fruitful and inventive Country as Heince, Begnon, Huret, Bernard, Rognesson, Rouslet, a rare workman, witnesse his Frontispiece to the French Polyglotta Bible design'd by Bourdon and lately put forth; Bellange, Richet, l'Alman, Quesuel, Soulet, Bunel, the laudable Boucher, Briot, Boulauge, Bois, Champagne, Charpignon, Corneille, Caron, Claud de Lorain, Andran, Moutier, Rabel, Denisot, L'aune, Dela Rames Hayes, Herbin, David de Bie, Villemont, Marot excellent for his buildings and Architecture; Toutin,

Grand-

Grand-homme, Cereau, Trochel, Langot du Loir, L' Enfant, Disciple of Melan; Gaultier, D' Origni, Prevost, De Son, Perei, Nacret, Perret, Daret, Scalberge, Vibert; Ragot, who has graved some things well after Rubens, Boissart, Terelin, De leu; Besides Mauperche for Histories, L' Asne who has grav'd above 300 Portraicts to the life, and is a rare Artist: Huret, full of rich invention; not omitting the famous Gravers of Letters and Calligraphers, such as are Le Gagneur, Lucas Materot, Frisius, Duret, Pauce, Le Beaugran, Beaulieu, Gougenot, Moulin, Raveneau, Jea, Jaques de His, Moreau, Limosin, La Be, Vignon, Barbe'd Or, and a world of others whose works we have not had the fortune to see: For as heretofore; so especially at present, there is no country of Europe which may contend with France for the numbers of fuch as it daily produces, that excel in the art of Chalcography, and triumph with the Burine.

La Hyre has Etched many things after the Antique, as Bacchanalia's and seve-

ral other.

Goyrand is second to none for those Towns and Ruines, which he has publish'd, especially what he has performed in Ædibus Barberini.

Colignon no lesse excellent in his gravings, after Lincler.

And Cochin in those large Charts and sieges of Townes, after the Ingeneer Beau-lieu: But

For there is hardly a Town, Castle, Noblemans house, Garden or Prospect in all that vast and goodly Kingdom which he has not set forth in AF. besides divers parts and views of Italy: above all in those which are etched after the designes of Monsieur Lincler (whilst he lived my worthy Friend) as the City of Rome in Prosile; a morsel of St. Peters, by it self; and that prospect of the Loure; which last doth far transcend the rest of his works, and may be esteem'd one of the best of that kinds which the World has extant, for the many persections that assemble in it.

There is at present Robert Nanteuil an ingenious person, and my particular friend, whose Burine renders him famous through the World: I have had the happinesse to have my Portraid engraven by his rare Burine; and it is therefore estimable, though unworthy of the honour of being placed amongst the rest of those Illustrious persons, whom his hand has render'd immortal:

For

For such are the French King, the Queens of Poland and Smeden; Cardinal Mazirin, whose Effigies he has graven no less than nine times to the life: The Duke of Longueville; D. of Loullion, Mantoa, Marishal, Thurene; President Jeannin, Molle, Telier, Ormesson, the Archbishop of Tours, Bishop of S. Malo: L'Abbe Fouquet, and divers others of the long Robe: Aiso Monsieur Hesselin, Menage, Scuderi, Chaplain, Marolles, and the rest of the wits; in summe, almost all the great persons of note in France.

But that we may conclude this Recension with such as have most excell'd in this Art, and give the utmost Reputation it is capable of! Jaques Callot, a Gentleman of Lorrain, (if ever any) attain'd to its sublimity, and beyond which it seems not possible for humane industry to reach; es pecially, for Figures in little; though he have likewise published some in great as boldly, and masterly perform'd as can possibly be imagin'd: what a losse it has been to the Virtuosi, that he did not more delight in those of a greater Volume; such as once he graved at Florence, do sufficiently testifie, and which likewise have exalted his incomparable Talent to the supreamest point: It might not seem requisite to 1271-

minute the works which he has published; because they are so universally excellent, that a curious Person should have the whole Collection, (and be carefull that he be not impos'd upon by the copies which are frequently vended under his name; especially those which Monsieur Bosse has published, and which nearest approach him) were it not highly injurious to his merit, not to mention some of the Principal; Such are his St. Paul, Ecce homo; the Demoniac cured, after Andrea Boscoli; a Madona after Andrea del Sarto; the four Comædians, all these of the larger Volumme, and some of them with the Burine. Also the passage of the Israelites: St. Lukes Fair dedicated to Cosmo di Medices, a most stupendious work consider'd in all its Circumstances, and encounters: so full of spirit and invention, that upon several attempts to do the like, it is said, he could never approach it; so much (it seems) he did in that piece exceed even himself.

This is also well Copied: the History of the B. Virgin in 14 leaves, the Apostles in great, the murder of the holy Innocents, an incomparable work, and almost exceeding our description, as to the smalness, life, perfection and multitude of Figures expres-

fed

sed in it. The story of the Prodigal: the life and death of our Saviour in 20 small Ovals, very rarely perform'd. The Martyrdom of the Apostles in 16 leaves, worthy of admiration: The passion of our Saviour, in 7 larger cuts: St. Anthonies temptation, prodigious for the fancy and invention: St. Mansuetus raising a dead Prince, a Bishop preaching in a wood: Divers books of Landskips and sea-pieces: Especially those admirable cuts of his in a book intituled Trattato di terra Santa, wherein most of the Religious Places of Jerusalem, Temples, Prospects &c. about the Holy Land are graved to the life by the hand of this excellent Master; The Book is very rare and never to be encountr'd amongst the collection of his Prints: The Duke of Lorrains Palace and Garden at Nancy: also another paper of a Tournament there, both of them most rare things: Military exercises; The miseries of war in 18 leaves, very choice: The battail of Thesew, Combat at the Barriere, entrance of the great Duke, with all the Scenes and representations at the Duke of Florences nuptials: the Catafalco errected at the Emp. Matthias's death: the famous Seige at Rochel, a very large print: also the nightpiece of the Cheats and Wenches at play: MasMascarades, Gobbi, Beggars, Gypsjes, Balli and Dances, Fantasies, Capriccios, Jubilatio Triumphi B. Virginis, which was it seems grav'd for a Thesis; and finally the Cabarets or meeting of Debauchees, which (being the last place that ever he grav'd) had not the Aqua fortis given it 'till after his decease: And thus we have in brief posted over the stupend ous works of this inimitable Master, whole point and manner of etching was nothing inferiour, nay sometimes even exceeded the most skilful Burine. But at length Sit pudor & finis, I desist, and shall here conclude the recital of the French Chalcographers so many for their numbers, laborious in their works, and luxurious of their inventions, after we have done reason to Monsieur Bosse, who has made him self so well known by his most accurate imitation of Callot, besides the many rare things he has himself published. It were altogether unpardonable, that such as would accomplish themselves in Etching, should be destitute of his entire work; especially those of his latter manner perform'd in single and masterly stroaks, without decussations and cross harchings, in emulation of the Graver. Those Vignets, Fleurons, capital letters, Puti, and Compartiments made to adorn

dorn the Royal impressions at the Loure are worthy of celebration; because it is impossible for the neatest Burine to excell his points and Eschoppes; and for that it is to him that we have been chiefly obliged for a Treatile which we had prepared of the pradical, and Mechanical part of this Art of Chalcography, whereof Ishave already given accompt elsewhere: it is to the same Monsieur du Bosse that the world is beholden for his ingenuity in publishing many other rare and usefull Arts assistant to Architecture, Dialling, squaring of stones, and encountring the difficulties of the Free-Mason; besides, those excellent Treatises of perspective, which from the dictates of Monsieur des Argues, he has so laudably communicated: This, and much more we owe to this honest Mans fame and particular friendship.

And lastly, the excellent Chart-Gravers may not be totally excluded of this Catalogue; because it is a particular address, and, of late, infinitely improved by the care of Tavernier, Sanson, the Jesuit Briets, de la Rue, du Val, graven by Cordier, Riviers, Peroni and others; not forgetting the most industrious Bleau of Amsterdam, who have published the Atlas's, and other pieces which celebrate their names to posterity, and

fuch an undertaking has the Ingeneere Gomboust perform'd in his Ichnographical plan of Paris lately set forth, being the result of near a five years continual labour of measuring, plotting, and observing, to render it the most accomplish'd, and testifie to what use, and perfection this noble Art is arriv'd: This we the more readily mention, that thereby we may stimulate and encourage the lovers of their Country, freely to contribute to the like attempt of the above-mention'd Mr. Hollar, and enable him to proceed with what is now under his hand, for the honour of our imperial City.

And now it is certainly time that we should think of home a little, and celebrate likewise some of our own Country-men, who have worthily merited with their Graver. And although we may not yet boast of such multitudes by reason of the late unhappy differences, which have disturbed the whole Nation, endeavouring to level Princes, and lay the Mecanas's of This, and all other Arts in the dust; yet had we a Paine for his Ship, some heads to the life, especially that of Dr. Alabaster, Sir Ben. Rudyard, and several other things; A Cacil, and a Wright little inseriour to any

we have enumerated for the excellency of their Burines and happy designs; as at present we have Mr. Faithorne, Mr. Barlow, Gaymood, Loggan and others who have done excellently both with the Graver, and in Aqua
fortis, especially in those birds and beasts
which adorne the Apologues of Asope
published by Mr. Oglebie; and of Mr. Faithorne, we have that Christ after Raphael from
some excellent Master, as big as the life:
a Madona, Chr. Foseph and a Lamb, after
La Hyre a very good painter; The Essigies
of my Lord Viscount Mordaunt, Sir W.
Paston, and his Lady, with several others after Van dyke, Honiman, &c.

Lightfoot hath a very curious Graver, and special talent for the neatnesse of his stroak, little inferiour to Wrex; and has published two or three Madonas with much applause: Also Glover divers heads; as at present J. Fellian Disciple of Mr. Faithorne, who is a hopeful young man: Lastly, for Medails and Intaglias we have Mr. Symonds, Rawlids, Restrick, Johnson and some others, whose works in that kind have hardly been exceeded in these later times; not omitting the industrious Mr. Coker, Gery, Gething, Billingly, &c. who in what they have published for Letters and Flourishes are comparable to any of those

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Masters

Masters whom we have so much celebrated amongst the Italians and French for Calligraphy and fair writting: We have likewise Switzer for cutting in Wood, the son of a Father who sussiciently discover'd his dexterity in the Herbals set forth by Mr. Parkinson, Lobel, and divers other works with due commendation; not to mention the rest, as yet unknown to us by their names, from whose industry we are yet to

hope for excellent progresse.

We do therefore here make it our suite to them, as what would extreamly gratifie the curious, and Virtuosi universally, that they would endeavour to publish such excellent things as both his Majesty and divers of the Noblesse of this Nation have in their possession; and to which there is no ingenious person that will be deny'd access; fince if there Collections were well engraven and dispers'd about the World, it would not only exceedingly advance their profit, and reputation; but bring them likewise into a good manner of Designing, which is the very life of this Art, and render our Nation famous abroad, for the many excellent things which it has once again (by the bleffing of God, and the Genius of our most Illustrious Prince) recover'd;

cover'd; Especially, if joyned to this, such as exceed in the talent, would entertain us with more Landskips, and views of the Environs, Approches and Prospects of our nobly situated Metropolis, Greenwich, Windsor and other Parts upon the goodly Thames; and in which (as we faid) Mr. Hollar has fo worthily merited, and other Countries abound with, to the immense refreshment of the Curious, and Honour of the industrious Artist: and such we farther wish, might now and then be encourag'd to travail into the Levantine parts; Indies, East and West; from whose hands we might hope to receive innumerable, and true Designes drawn after the life, of those surprising Landskips, memorable Places, Cities, Isles, Trees, Plants, Flowers, and Animals, &c. which are now so lamely, and so wretchedly presented, and obtruded upon us by the Ignorant, and for want of abilities to reforme them.

And thus we have (as briefly as the subject would admit) finish d what we had to offer concerning the original and Progress of this noble Art: Not, but that there may have been many excellent Masters omitted by us, whose names were worthy of Record; But because they did not occur.

at the writing hereof, and that we have already introduc'd a competent, and sufficient number to give reputation to the Art, and verifie our Institution. For the rest, if we have somewhat exceeded the limits of a Chapter (comparing it with those which did preceed ) it has not been without Prospect had to the benefit of such as will be glad of instruction how to direct their choice in collecting of what is curious, worthy their procuring, and as the Italian calls them, di buon gusto: For we are far from opining with those, who fly at all without judgement or election. In summe, it were to be wished, that all our good painters would enrich our collections with more of their Studies and Ordonances, and not despise the putting of their hands now and then to the Graver: We have given instances of great Masters who excell'd in both; and the Draught, if it be good, does sufficiently commute for the other defects, or what it may feem to want in the nearnesse, and accurate conducting of the Hatches; fince by this means, we should be stored with many rare Designes, Touches, and Inventions, which for being only in Crayone, are casual, and more obnoxious to accidents; and can be communicated but

to those few, who have the good fortune to obtain their Papers; and (which is yet more rare) the happinesse to understand, as well as to talk of them.

## CHAP. V.

Of Drawing, and Design previous to the Art of Chalcography; and of the use of Pictures in Order to the Education of Children.

A S the Rules of Measure and Proportion have an universal influence upon all the Actions of our lives; it was a memorable, and noble saying of a great Person of our Nation, discoursing to us once concerning the dignity of Painting, and the arts which attend it: That one who could not De-Thomas signe a little, would never make an honest man: Earl of How that observation succeeds in the ge-Arundel neral, we have not made it much our ob- of Engfervation; but this we are bold to pro-land. nounce. That he shall never attain to the excellency of a good Chalcographer, who is not more then ordinarily skill'd in the faculty and art of Drawing; a thing so highly necessary, that Donatellus was wont to tell his Disciples (discoursing sometimes

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concerning the accomplishment of this Art) that to deliver it in a single word, he would say, DESIGNE; because it was the very Basis and Foundation, not only of this, but even of all those free and noble Sciences of Fortification, Architecture, Perspective, and whatsoever also pretended to any affinity with the Mathematicks, as really leading the Van, and perfective of them all.

But to treat Methodically of this, or as we have already enlarged in the History and Progresse of Chalcography, and the surviving labours of the most renowned Masters, would require no lesse time and pains: It were indeed a noble, curious, and useful work, but almost impossible to accomplish; because the Original Drawings of the great Masters, being dispersed amongst the hands of the greatest Princes, and men of Science only, are preserved with jealousie, and esteem'd, as so many Jewels of greater value, then those of Pearles and Diamonds: For some of them being the very workes, though but imperfect draughts of so Excellent Artists; they have for the most part been in greater esteem, then even those of larger bulke and more finished; as Pliny instances in the Iris of Aristides, the Medea of Timomachus, and fome

some others; because (as he there speaks) such touches did even expresse the very thoughts and prime conception of the Workman, as well as the Lineaments which he presents us; and that there is a certain compassion in our Natures, which indears them to us, so as we cannot but love, and desire the hands which perished in the midst of such famous pieces: Add to this, their inimitable Antiquity, then which (according to Quintilian) nothing do's more recommend things to us, from a Infl.1 8. certain Authority which it universally car- c. 3. ries with it; so as we seem to review what they did of old in this kind; as if (with Libatius) the Gods had imparted something of extraordinary to the Masters of the Ages past, which the nature of man is not now capable of attaining.

These difficulties therefore consider'd, it will not be required of us in this Chapter, which pretends to celebrate and promote the Art of Drawing, and Designe, only as it has relation, and is an absolute requisite to that of Chalcography, and to prescribe some directions and encouragements, which may prepare and fit the hand with a com-

petent addresse therein.

Whether Design, and Drawing, were

the production of Chance or Excogitation, we determine not; certain it is that practise and experience was its Nurse and perficient; by some thus defin'd to be A visible expression of the Hand resembling the conception of the mind: By which Definition there are who distinguish it from Drawing both as to its Original, and Formality; For Design (say they) is of things not yet appearing; being but the picture of Ideas only; whereas Drawing, relates more to Copies, and things already extant: In sum, as the Historian differs from the Poet, and Horace has well expressed it,

----Pictoribus atque Poetis

Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas.

Poet.

We could easily admit this Art to have been the most antient, and with Philostratus, where satisfies, of kin even to Nature her self: But to take it some what lower, there goes a tradition, that some ingenious Shepheard was the inventor of it, who espying the shadow of one of his sheep on the Ground (interpos'd between him and the culminating, or declining sun) did with the end of his crook, trace out the Profile upon the dust: and truly some such vulgar accident (for chance has been a fruitful Mother) might first probably introduce

duce it showever afterwards subtiliz'd upon and cultivated, till it at length arriv'd to that degree of excellency and esteem, which it has happily gained, and so long continu'd.

But to quit these nicer investigations, and proceed to some thing of use, as it concernes the Title of this chapter: The first and principal manner of Drawing is that with the pen; the next with Crayon, whither black, white, red or any of the intermedial colours, upon paper either white or colour'd: We will not say much concerning washing with the pencil, or rubbing in the shades with Pastills and dry Compositions; because it is not till our Disciple be a consummat Artist, that he can be edified with designes of this nature, and, after which, they are of excellent use and effect.

The pen is therefore both the sirst, and best instructive, and has then (as all the other kinds) attained its desired end, when it so deceives the eye by the Magic, and innocent Witch-crast of lights and shades, that elevated, and solid bodies in Nature, may seem swelling, and to be embossed in

Flano, by Art.

To arrive at this, you must first draw the exact lineaments, and proportion of the subject you would expresse in profile, Conby more frequent, and tender hatches in the lighter places, strong, bold, or cross in

the deeper.

By Hatching is understood a continual Series, or succession of many lines, shorter, or longer; close, or more separate; oblique, or direct, according as the work requires, to render it more, or lesse inlightned; and is attain'd by practife with a swift, even and dextrous hand; though sometimes also, by the help of the rule and compass; every man being not an Apelles or Pyrgoteles to work without them. Now the best expedient to gain a mastery in this Address, will be to imitate fuch prints, and cuts, as are most celebrated for this perfection: Such (amongst plenty of others) are those of Henry Goltzius: The Sadelers, Harman, Sanredam, Vosterman, and above all, that rare book of Jacomo Palma graven by Odoardo Fialetti: Of the more Modern, the incomparable Natalis, Nanteuil, Poilly, Cornel. Blomaert; These for the Burin: For Etching, Callot, Morine and Bosse; especially in those his latter pieces, which have so nearly approach'd the Graver. After these, let our Learner design the several members of bodies a part, and then united, with

with intire Figures and Stories, till he be able to compose something of his own, which may support the examination of qualified Judges. But the προχάρο για or first draughts of these; would not be with too great curiofity, and the several minutiæ that appear in many Coppies; but with a certain free and judicious negligence, rather aiming at the Original, then paining of your self with overmuch exactnesse: for nocere sape nimiam diligentiam, was an old observation; and therefore the antient Painters (sayes Philostratus) more esteem'd a certain true and liberal Draught, then the neatness of the Figure, as he expresses it in Amphiaraus's Horse, sweating after the conflict; fince Drawings and Designes are not to be like Polycletus's Canon, which took its several parts, from as many perfect bodies, by a studied, and most accurate Symmetrie: It shall suffice that the prime conceptions of our Artist be perform'd with less constraint; a coal or pensil of black-lead will serve the turn, reserving the stronger, and deeper touches for a second pass of the hand over your work; and last of all, penning the Contours, and out lines with a more even and acute touch, neatly finishing the harches with a resolute, constant and slowing hand; especially, as it approaches to the fainter

fainter shadowes, terminating them in lost and misty extreams, and thwarted (if you will counter-hatch) at equal, and uniform intervals (but not till the first be dry) or, if with single stroaks (which to us renders the most natural, and agreeable effects) with full, deep hatches, and their due di-

minishings.

But it would haply be objected, that these accurate Designes of the pen, were never esteemed among the nobler parts of Drawing, as for the most part appearing to finnicall, stiff and constrain'd: To this, we reply; that the remark is not impertinent, as commonly we find by experience: But it has not proceeded from the least defect in the Instrument, but from that of the Artist, whose apritude is not yet arriv'd to that perfection which is requisite, and does infallibly confirme, and dispose the hand to whatever it addresses; affording so great a delight and satisfaction to some excellent Workmen, as that they never desir'd to advance further, then this Triumph of the pen, which has celebrated their names, and equaliz'd their renown with that of the most famous Painters: For such were (in this nature) the incomdarable Drawings of Don Giulio Clovio, Albert

Albert Durer, Passarotto, yea Titian himself, when the fansie took him: The foremencion'd Goltzius, especially, for his Diana sleeping, drawn with a pen on a cloath prim'd in oyl, which was sometimes sold at Amsterdam for 200 pounds; and that laborious, and most stupendious work of his, now part of his Majesties collection, where he has drawn with the pen upon an heightning of Oyl, a Venus, Cupid, Satyr, and some other figures, as big as the life it self, with a boldness, and dexterity incomparable: and fuch are some things which we have seen done by Signior Thomaso a Florentine; our ingenious friend Mr. Vander Donse (descended of that noble Janus Dousa, whose learning, and courage the great Scaliger, and Grotius have so worthily celebrated) now in the Court of England. To these we add Rob. Nanteuil at Paris, and of our own Country-men, those eight, or ten Drawings by the pen of Francis, and John Cleyn, two hopefull, (but now desceased) Brothers, afterthose great Carteons of Raphael, containing the stories of the Ass of the Apostles, where in a fraternal emulation, they have done such work, as was never yet exceeded by mortal men, either of the former, or present Age; and worthy they

they are of the honour, which his Majesty has done their memories, by having purchased these excellent things out of Germany, whither they had been transported, or, at least intended: There is likewise one Mr. Francis Carter (now in Italy) not to be forgorten amongst those whose pens deserve to be celebrated: But it is not here that we are to expaniate far on this particular, as designing a Chapter only, much less shall we have leasure to proceed to black, and white Chalke (as they call it) upon coulour'd paper, in which those many incomparable, and Original Drawings of the old and great Masters are yet extant, wherein a middle Colour wrought upon two extreams, produces (on an instant) that wonderfull, and stupendious roundness, and exstancy, which the Pen is fo long in doing, though, so infallible a guide to its well doing; that having once attain'd the command of that instrument, all other Drawings whatfoever, will feem most easse and delightfull: Neither shall it then be requisite to continue that exactness, fince all Drawing is but as an Hand-maid and Attendant to what you would either Grave or paint.

But by this perfection and dexterity at

first,

first, did even those renouned Masters, Julio, Parmegian, and sometimes Polyder, himself (not to insist on Rubens and Vandyke) proceed, whose Drawings in this kind, when first they made their studies in Italy, were exceedingly curious, and finished; though in all their more recent, and maturer Designes, rather judicious than exact, because of that time which such minute sinishings did usually take up; and, that when all is done, it is still but a Drawing, which indeed conduces to the making of

profitable things, but is it self none.

Yet so highly necessary is this of Drawing to all who pretend to these noble, and refined Arts; that for the securing of this Foundation, and the promotion and encouragement of it, the greatest Princes of Europe, have erected Academies, furnished with all conveniencies, for the exercise, and improvement of the Virtuesi: Such illustrious and noble Genius's were Cosimo di Medices, Francis the First, Carlo Borromeo, and others, who built, or appointed for them, Stately Appartiments even in their own Palaces, and under the same Roofe: procuring Models, and endowing them with Charters, Enfranchisements, and ample Honoraries; by which they attracted to

Sculptura, or

their Courts, and Countries most of the refin'd, and extraordinary spirits in all the Arts and Sciences that were then celebrated

throughout the World.

Nor it seems has it been the sole glory of those illustrious Princes to cherish and enoble men of Art: the Greek and Roman of old had them in special veneration; but in none of their Courts, were men of Science carressed to that degree, as in that we have read of the Emperours of Japons at present, who does not only entertain, and nobly accommodate them, but never stirs abroad without their company. These great men

Descrip. Reg. faponia renii.

sayes my \* Authour ( meaning Physitians, Painters, Sculptors, Musitians, &c. quos Been. Va- proprio nomine appellant Contubernium Casaris) march before the King whither he go forthin Litter or on Horseback; and being elected of Persons of the greatest birth in his Dominions, they alwayes continue at his Court, richly appointed with sallaries; but otherwise, to bear no office whatsoever which may in the least importune them, eò solum electi, ut Imperatori ad voluptatem & delectationem consortium præstent, as being therefore only chosen, to recreate and divert the Prince with their excellent converfation: These being men of the rarest parts,

and

and endowments in his Empire, have pre-eminence in all places next the King; then come the Guards in the reere, which consist of a more inferiour Nobility: Thus farr the Historian: We know not how this Instance may in these dayes be interpreted; but certainly the Courts of Princes were in former Ages, compos'd of men of the greatest virtue and talents above the rest, and such as possess'd something of extraordinary (besides the wearing of fine cloaths, and making the bone mine ) to recommend them. We insist not on Sculptors, and painters only, especially, as such men are now for the most part Vitious, or else of poor and mechanick spirits; but as those Antient and Noble Genius's were heretofore accomplish'd; and such as of late were Raphael, Durer, Leon Alberti, Da Vinci, Rubens, and at present, Cavalier Bernini, &c. persons of most excellent endowments, and universally learned, which rendred their Fautors and Protestors famous, by leaving such marks of their admired Virtue, as did eternize their merits to after Ages.

Thus it was, that Myron, Polycletus, Phydias, Lysippus and others of the Antient, procured such lasting names by their divine labours: They wrought for Kings, great Cities and Noble Citi-

zens: whereas others, on the contrary, (Men haply of no lesse industry and science) had little or no notice taken of them; because they received no such encouragements, were poor and neglected, which did utterly eclipse and suppress their fame; fuch as those whereof Vitruvius does in the Preface to his third book make mention, where he speaks of Chiron the Corinthian, Hellas of Athens, Myagrus of Phocia, Pharax the Ephefian, besides Aristomenes, Polyeles, Nickomachus, and several others, who being excellent Masters and rarely endow'd, perish'd in obscurity, and without any regard, from the unequal hand and distribution of fortune, and for want of being cherished by Princes and great men: But to return;

In these places had they books of Drawings of all the old, and Renowned Masters, Rounds, Busts, Relievos and entire Figures, cast off from the best-of the Antique Statues and Monuments, Greek and Roman; There was to be seen, the Laocon, Cleopatra, Antinous, Flora, Hercules, Commodus, Venus, Meleager, Niobe, &c. whereof the Originals are itill extant at Rome: There were likewise divers rare and excellent Statues, both of brass and martle; Modells and divers fragments of Bases, Colomns, Capitals

Capitals, Freezes, Cornifies and other pieces moulded from the most authentique remains of the antient samous buildings, besides a universal collection of Medaills,

things Artificial and natural.

But to recover our Drawing again, as it concernes the Art of Chalcography, we have already mentioned such of the most accomplish'd Gravers, whose labours and works were proposed for exemplars and imitation: Nor let the most supercilious painter despise what we have here alledged; or imagine it any diminution to his Art, that he now and then put his hand to the pen, and draw even after some of those Masters we have so much celebrated: what Andrea del Sarto has taken out of the prints of Albert Durer, improving, and reducing them to his manner (not for want of invention, and plagiary like, as all that have any knowledge of his works can justifie) has no way eclipsed, but rather augmented his glory; as on the other side, that divine piece of his, the Christus morno Venetiano; The Triumphs, Vasus, and Anatomies of old Rosso, by whomsoever engraven, and those other things of his after Domenico Barbieri: Paulo Veroneze did much

much study the prints of Durer, and that incomparable painter Antonio Vassalacci, scall'd otherwise Aliense) made notable use of that his prodigious collection of Stamps of the most rare hands:not to recapirulate what were published by Raphael himself, and infinite others; by which they have fufficiently made appear, the value they attributed to this Art; by desiring (as much as in them lay) to render their works famous to posterity, by thus communicating them to the World, though many times, through the hands, but of ve-

ry vulgar, and ordinary Gravers.

And here we should have pur a period to this Essay, and the present chapter, as having abundantly vindicated the necessity and worthiness of Designe and Drawing, as it is prævious, and introductory to the Art of Chalcography; had not one curiosity more prevented us; which because it so much concernes the conducting of Hatches and stroaks, whither with pen, point, or Graver; pretending (at least very ingeniously hinting) to a method, how by a constant, and regular certitude, one may express to the eye, the Sensation of the Relievo, or extancie of objects, be it by one, or more hatches, cross and counter,

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we think not impertinent here to recite, as briefly as the demonstration will

permir.

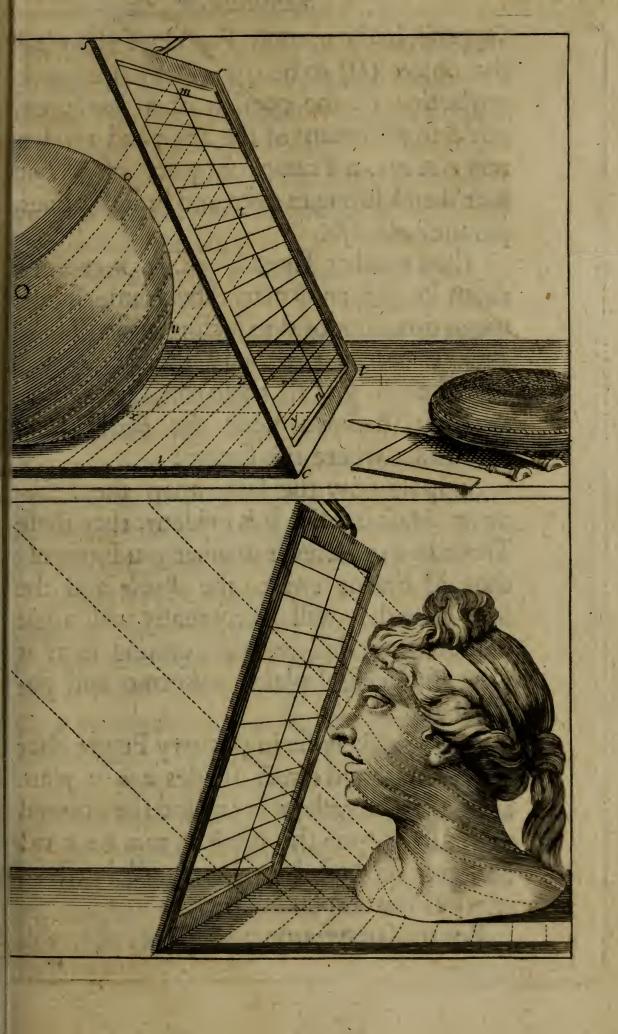
The principal end of a Graver that would coppy a Design, or piece compos'd of one, or more Objects, is, to render it correct both in relation to the Draught, Contours and other particularities, as to the Lights and shades on the Front, flying or turning, in bold, or faint touches; so as may best express the Reliefe; in which Gravers have hitherto, for the most part, rather imitated one another, then improved, or refined upon Nature; some with more, some with fewer stroaks: having never yet found out a certain and uniforme guide to follow in this work; so as to carry their stroaks with assurance, as knowing where they are to determine, without manifestly offending the due rules of perspective.

If in truth Nakeds, and other polite Bodies were so formed, as that we might detect the course, and inclination of the Threads, Fibers, and Grain, so as we perceive it in Stuffs, Cloth, Linnen and other Draperies; nothing would appear more facile; for let them assume what phy they will, it does not at all concern the

the tissue, Tenor or range of the Threads and wales (as they call them) which is easily imitated, both as to their inclinations, and distances from the point of sight.

But since we are much at a loss, and can perceive no such direction or clue in Nudities, and other smooth surfaces, it were haply worth the while, to find our some expedient which should affist the imagination in this affair, and that might encounter the difficulty upon other terse and even objects, by forming such stroaks, and directors upon them in our Imagination; observing, that there are some parts in them commonly to be distinguished from the Mass in gross; for example, the hairs in men, eyes, teeth, nails, &c. that as one would conceive such lines, or hatches on those Masses, others may likewise be as well fanci'd upon those lesser, and more delicate members:

To effect this, the following Ichonisme-is:



Suppose, in the upmost Figure of this plate, the object (0) to be the representation in perspective of the portion of a Bowle, expos'd to the beams of the Sun; and the letters e.s.r.t. a Frame, or square of Wood barr'd and strung in even and straight lines, parallel inter se.

Then another Thread, viz. m. n. crossing them in perpendicular. The frame in the mean time supposed to incline towards the Bowle, O. 'twixt it, and the Sun, which represents to you all these threads projecting their shadowes upon the Bowle, and

the surface where it is situate.

Suppose now the same upon the Relievo or Mass it self; it is evident, that these Threads, in whatever manner you interpose the said Frame twixt the Bowle and the Sun, that they will perpetually cast their shadowes parallel inter se, cutting it as it were, into several plains, uniforme, and parallel also.

You see likewise in this very Figure, that the oblique, and direct shades o u x y are caused by the cathetus m t n, and the pointed curved lines upon the Bowle O, viz. o z n 12. &c. are formed by the parallels which intersect the perpendicular.

But the same frame posited between the

Sun and a Head in Relievo of white marble, or the like (as in the inferiour example) will not render the shadow of the threads alike upon all the parts parallel inter se (as in the former) though the same were suppos'd to be cut by like plain, and mutual Parallels as was the Bowle O. However, fo shall they appear, as to hint the tracing of parallels on the Relievo, or assist the imagination of them there, and consequently, how to designe them upon objects made after the same Ordonance in perspedire parallel, as one may conceive them upon the Relievo of an Ordonance in Geometrical parallel, viz. as in the Figure O. or to speak more distinctly, supposing them the same on the irregular, as one the regular.

Consider then upon the Head, the concourse of those imaginary parallels in perspective, shaded with the pointed lines; and how the intercurrent hatches, which they comprehend, pursue the same course

and tenor, or perspective parallelisme.

From these instances now, it will not be difficult how to apply the same upon all the sorts of bodies representable by Graving, and to comprehend in one's imagination, the concurrency and uniforme tenor of the particles, as we may so call them; Only, there

there is this particular to be observed, that the projecture of the threads will not appear alike perspicuous in the deep, and shady parts of Relievos, as upon the illuminated, being lost in the dark: But this is easily supplyed by the imagination, or by holding a loose thread parallel to the shaded, neer to the body of the Figure; by which the course of the rest may be well conceived. And this may serve to give great light to him that shall either grave in Copper, or draw with the pen, for the Symmetrically conducting of his hatches, determinatively, and with certitude, by thus imagining them to be Geometrically marked upon the Relievo, or embossement of the Natural, whereever he encounter it, and after this conception, to trace them out upon his Plate, or Draught in perspective.

And indeed, that which is chiefly considerable and ingenious in this, is, that of their Perspective; since the shades of the lines (in the foremention'd example) which were upon the parts more, or lesse turn'd, appear to our eye accordingly, with more or less force, which renders clear a different effect, as to the swelling and extancies of the parts, then we find it in works where this method has not been observed; so as truly, this may

seem

seem to be the most certain expedient of expressing by hatches, the Relievo of objects, whether with the Pen, or Burine. And this is the sence of a much larger discourse, which Monsieur du Bosse has proposed, treating of the practise of Perspessive upon irregular Surfaces, and we have thought fit to insert into this Chapter; not only because it is new and pretty; but, for that (to us) it appears to be of good use, and as may be seen in some of the late heads graven by the incomparable Nanteuille, who had been the sole occasion of this ingenious consideration, about the time of our last being at Paris.

But if this (like the diligence of Mechopanes, which Pliny affirmes, none was able to understand but an Artist only) seem to be a disquisition more refin'd then useful; for that sew of our Gravers work off from the Round, upon which alone the observation is practicable; yet shall it be necessary to admonish, that shadowes over dark, too deep and suddain, are not commendable in these works, as seldom so appearing in the life; and therefore hatchings express'd by single stroaks, are ever the most graceful and natural; though of greater difficulty to execute; especially, being

any wayes oblique; because they will require to be made broader, and fuller in the middle, then either at their entrance, or exit; an addresse much more easie with the Burin, and the Pen, than with the point, Though Monsieur Bosse's invention of the Eschoppe, does render the making of this Sulcus, much more facile: But to attain this Masterly, and with assurance of hand, our Workmen may do well to imitate the Gravings of the Sadelers, Villamena, Sauanneburg, Gaultier; but especially Claudius Mellan, Natalis, Poisly, Nanteuill, Cornelius Blomart, H. Goultzius: And for the Etchers in Aqua Fortis, Callot, and Du Bosse in some of their last cuts, especially; Though even the counter hatchings also, coming tenderly off, and well conducted, (so as 'tis to be seen in some of the prints of M. Antonio's, C. Cort. Aug. Carracio and other Masters) render both an admirable and stupendious effect: For it is in this well placing of white and black, wherein all this Art; and even that of painting does consist: Thus Aglaphontes us d'but one Colour, no more did Nitia the Athenian Painter; and it was this Relievo also for which the famous Zeuxis became so renoun'd : not to insist on Heredices the Corinthian

vinthian, and Thelophanes the Sicyonian, who were both of them but Monochromists; and, 'till Cleophanes came amongst them, no dissemblers, as owning no other Colours but those eminent Contraries; that is, the lights and the shades, in the true managing whereof, so many wonders are to be produc'd by this Art, and even a certain splendor, and beauty in the touches of the Burin, so as the very union and colouring it self may be conceiv'd without any force upon the imagination, as we have before observed in these excellent Gravings of Natalis, Rouslet, and Poisly, after Bourdon; and in what Greuter, Blomart, and some others have done after Monsieur Pouffin, Guido Rhene, Cortoon, &c.

But here by the way, let no man think we mean by this Coloree (as they term it) in Drawing and Graving, such a position of the Hatches as the Chevalier Wolson has Theatre invented, and Pietra Santa the Jesuite d'honeur. Tessera has follow'd, to distinguish their Bla-Gentil. zons by: But a certain admirable effect, emerging from the former union of Lights, and shadowes; such as the Antients would expresse by Tonus, or the Pythagoreans in their Proportions, and imitated in this Art, where the shades of the Hatches intend,

and remit to the best resemblance of painting, the Commissures of the light and dark parts, imperceptably united, or at least so sweetly conducted, as that the alteration could no more certainly be defin'd, then the Semitons, or Harmoge in musick; which though indeed differing; yet it is so gentle, and so agreeable, as even ravishes our senses, by a secret kind of charme not to be expressed in words, or discerned by the ignorant. And this it is, which has rendred it so difficult to coppy after Designes and Painting; and to give the true heightnings, where there are no hatchings to express them; unless he, that Copies, Design perfectly himself, and possess more then the ordinary talent and judgement of Gravers, or can himself manage the Pencil. But to return to Prints again, we are to understand, that what the Artists do many times call excellent, does not alwayes signifie to the advantage of the Graver; but more frequently, the Design, consisting in the lineaments, proportion and ordonance, if these be well, and masterly perform'd, and for which we have so recommended the practise of this Art to our English Painters in chap. IV. Though, to speak of an accomplish'd piece indeed,

it is the result of integrall causes only, and

where they universally encounter.

We do farther add, that for this reason, copies are in Prints much more easily detected, than in paintings; and by consequence, more facile also to imitate, as ufing all one kind of Instrument, and fewer wayes of expression: But if there be a difficulty in it, those which are Etched in A. F. make it most conspicuous; both because the nature of the plates, and quality of the waters, and their operations, may sometimes fall out to be so very unlike: But, to discern an Original print from a Copy-print ( not to speak of such plates as have been retouch'd, and therefore of little value) is a knack very easily attain'd; because 'tis almost impossible to imitate every batch, and to make the stroaks of exact and equal dimensions, where every the least defect, or flaw in the Copper it self, is sufficient to detect and berray the Imposture, as in that little Descent from the cross of Hanibal Carraccio ( already mention'd) is perspicuous, and which it were absolutely impossible to conterfeit. In the mean time, such as are profound, and well knowing, do establish their Judgments upon other particulars of the Art, and the very handling it self. K

Lastly, that A.F. gives a tenderness to Landskips, Trees and Buildings superiour to that of the Burine (though that exceed infinitely in Figures) may be seen in that of Israels view of the Louvre before recited, and in some other works where there is an industrious and studied mixture; as in that second manner of Vosterman's which did so much please Rubens and Vandyke, even in the Portraicts which that excellent Graver published after those great mens

paintings.

It was in the former Chapter that we made rehearfal of the most renowned Gravers, and their works; not that we had no more to add to that number; but because we would not mingle these illustrious names and qualities there, which we purposely reserved for the crown of this discourse; we did therefore forbear to mention what his Highness Prince Ruperts own hands have contributed to the dignity of that Art; performing things in Graving (of which some enrich our collection) comparable to the greatest Masters; such a spirit and address there appears in all that he touches, and especially in that of the Mezzo Tinto, of which we shall speak hereafter more at large, having first enumerated

those incomparable gravings of that his new, and inimitable Sille, in both the great, and little decollations of St. John Baptist, the Souldier holding a Spear and leaning his hand on a Shield, the two Mary Magdalens, the Old-mans head, that of Titian, &c. after the same Titian, Georgioon and others. We have also seen a plate Etched by the present French King, and other great persons; the Right Honourable the Earl of Sandwich sometimes (as we are told) diverting himself with the Burine, and herein imitating those Antient and renown'd Herds, whose names are loud in the Trumpet of Fame, for their skill, and parricular affection to these Arts: For such of old, were Lucius Manilius, and Fabius, Nobie Romans: Pacuvius, the Tragick Poet, nephew to Ennius; Socrates the wiselt of men, and Plato himself. Metrodorus, and Pyrrhus the Philosopher did both designe and paint; and so did Valentinian, Adrian and Severus, Empp: so as the great Paulus Æmilius, esteem'd it of such high importance, that he would needs have his son to be instructed in it, as in one of the most worthy and excellent accomplishments belonging to a Prince. For the Art of graving Quintilian likewise celebrates Euphranor, a Polite and rarely K 2

rarely endow'd person; and Pliny in that

Chapter where he treats of the same Art,

observes, that there was never any one famous in it; but who was by birth or education a Gentleman: therefore He, and Galen in their recension of the Liberal Arts, mention that of Graving in particular amongst the most permanent; and in the same Catalogue numbers it with Rhetorick, Geometry, Logic, Astronomie, yea Grammar it self; because there is in these Arts say they, more of fancy, and invention, then strength of hand; more of the Spirit, than of the Body. Hence Aristotle informes us that the Grecians did universally institute Polit.1.8 their Children in the Art of painting and Drawing, for an Oeconomique reason, there fignified, as well as to produce proportions in the Minds: Varro makes it part of the Ladies Education that they might the better skill in the works of Embrodery, &c. and for this cause is his Daughter Martia celebrated amongst those of her fair Sex: We have already mention'd the Learned Anna Schurman; but the Princess Louise has done wonders of this kinds and is famous throughout Europe for the many pieces which inrich our Cabinets, examples sufficient to vindicate its dignity, and

the

the value that has been set upon it; since both Emperours, Kings and Philosophers, the great and the wise, have not disdained to cultivate, and cherish this honourable quality; of old so nobly reputed, that amongst the Greeks, a Slave might not be taught it: How passionately does Pereskius, that admirable and universal Genius deplore his want of dexterity in this Art! Baptista Alberti, Aldru, Pomponius Guaricus, Durer, and Rubens were politely learned and knowing men; and it is hardly to be imagin'd of how great use, and conducible, a competent address in this Art of Drawing and Designing is to the several advantages which occurs and especially, to the more Noble Mathematical Sciences, as we have already instanc'd in the Lunary works of Hevelius, and are no less obliged to celebrate some of our own Country-men, famous for their dexterity in this incomparable Art; such was that Blagrave, who himself cut those Diagramms in his Mathematical fewel; and such at present, is that rare and early prodigy of universal science, Dr. Chr. Wren, our worthy and accomplish'd friend. For, if the study of Eloquence and Rhetorick were cultivated by the greatest Genius's and Heroic persons K 3

which the World has produc'd; and that by the suffrage of the most knowing, to be a perfect Orator, a man ought to be univerfally instructed; a quality so becoming and usefull, should never be neglected. Quintil. Omnium enim Artium peritus erit Orator, si

de Omnibus ei dicendum est: He that would speak well upon all subjects, should be ignorant of none: It was Cicero that taught Quintilian the importance of it, where he tells us, that in his opinion, no man

De Orate

could pretend to be Omni laude cumulatus Orator, a perfect and accomplish'd Orator indeed, nisi erit omnium rerum magnarum stque Artium scientism consecutus. It is the sentence of that great Man, and therefore to be embraced by us, especially on this occasion; because it was immediately after he had expresly instanc'd in Calatura & Sculptura, that of cutting and Engraving: for it is worth the observation, that the Ages which did most excell in Eloquence, did also flourish most in these Arts, as in the time of Demosthenes and the same Cicero; and as they appear'd, so they commonly vanish'd together; and this remark is universal.

But now for close of all, and to verifie the admirable use which may be deriv'd

from

from this incomparable Art above the rest, let us hear what the learned Abbot of Villeloin, Monsieur de Marolles has lest upon Record in the Memoires of his own life, Anno 1644. after he had made a very handsome discourse (which we recommend to all good Roman Catholiques) concerning Images, upon occasion of a superstitious frequenting of a certain renowned Shrine, pretended to have done Miracles at Paris, but was detected to be an imposture: The passage is thus,

## Dieum' a fait la grace, Gt.

I am (saith he) greatly obliged to God, that though I have ever had a fingular atfection to Images, I was never in my life superstitious; I have yet made a collection so prodigious, that they amount to no less thon seventy thousand ( he adds afterwards ten thousand more ) but they are all Copper-cuts and engravings of all forts of Subjects imaginable. I began to be addicted to this kind of Curiofity but since the year 1641; but have so cherish'd the humour, that I may truly affirm, without the least exaggeration, that I have some prints of all the Masters that are a-K 4

ny where to be found, as well Gravers, as Designers and Inventors, to the number of above four hundred; And these are ranged in books of Charts, and Mapps, Calligraphy, Architesture, Fortification, Tasticks, Sieges, Circumvallations, Battails, Single-Combats, Naval Fights, Maritime Pieces, Landskips, Townes, Castles, Seas, Rivers, Fountains, Vasas, Gardning, Flowers, Ruines, Perspective, Clocks, Watches, Machines, Goldsmiths works, for Josners, and workers in Iron, Copper, Embroydering, Laces, Grotesque, Animals, Habits of several Countries, Anatomies, Portraidures, Cartouches and Compartiments, Antiques, Bas-reliev's, Statues, Cataphalcos, Tombs, Epitaphs, Funeral pomps, Entries, Cavalcados, Devises, Medaills, Emblems, Ships, Cabinet-pieces, Trees, Fruits, Stones, Dances, Comedies, Bacchanalias, Huntings, Armories, Tournaments, Massacres, Executions, Torments, Sports, Heroic and Moral Fables, Histories, Lives of Saints, and Martyrs, pieces of the Bible, Religious Orders, Theses, and above ten thousand Portraids of renowned Persons, without counting ( amongst these) above fixscore Volums of Masters whose names he there enumerates Alphabetically. This Curiosity (sayes he) I affected from

from my youth; but did not much cultivare till of late years, preferring it even before paintings themselves (for which yet I have infinite esteem) not only for that they are more proportionable to my purse; but because they better become our Libraries: so that had we a dosen only, that were curious of these Collections in France; especially amongst persons of condition ( such as Monsieur de l' Orme, the late Monsieur de la Mechinier, &c.) Taille-Douces would come to be extraordinary rarities; and the Works of Lucas, Durer, Marke Autony, and the Polite Masters which are now fold at four, or five hundred Crownes a piece, would be then valu'd at three times as much; a thing incredible, did not experience convince us of it; those who are touch'd with this kinde of affection, hardly ever abandoning it, so full of charmes, variety and instruction it is. Truly, me thinks, that all Princes especially, and great Men should be stored with these works, preferrable to a World of other trifling Collections, and less fruitfull; as comprehending so many considerable, remarkable things, and notices of almost all sorts of subjects imaginable. Thus far the Learned Abbot.

But

Sculptura, or

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But it leads us yet farther, when we seriously reflect, how capable this Art is above all other whatsoever, to insinuate all sorts of Notions and things into Children, and be made an Instrument of Education superiour to all those Abstracted termes, and secondary intentions wherewith Masters commonly torment and weary their tender and weak Capacities: And this we have discover'd by much experience, and could here produce examples beyond beliefe in a Child at present not six years old, who does both know, and perfectly comprehend, such things and Actions as hardly any at fixteen, some at twenty have yet attained, who pursue the common Method of our Grammar Schooles, without these aids, and advantages: For, since Nihilest in Intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu; and, that as the Poet had well observ'd.

Aristot.?

Horas.

Segnius irritant animos demissa per Aurem Quam que sunt Oculis subjects sidelibus---.

What can there be more likely to informe and delight them, dum animus majora non capit, then the pictures and representations of those things, which they

are

The History of Chalcography.

are to learn? We did mentic the Hieroglyphical Grammar published Dr. Couvay; and it is well known, how Eilhardus Lubinus in an Epistle to the Duke of Stetin, has celebrated and contriv'd an Institution of youth by this Art: Such as was also the Design of that Prodigie of a Man, La Martelay, who had already collected and digested such a choice number of cuts, and so universall, as by which he more then pretended ( for he really effected it) to teach all the sciences by them alone, and that with as much certitude, and infinite more expedition, then by the most accurate method that was ever yet produced: What a specimen of this Jo. Amos Commenius in his Orbis sensualium pieus gives us in a Nomenclater of all the Fundamental things and Actions of Men in the whole World, is publick, and I do boldly affirm it to be a piece of such excellent use, as that the like was never extant; however it comes not yet to be perceived: A thousand pitties it is, that in the Edition published by Mr. Hoole, the cuts were so wretchedly engraven: I do therefore heartily wish that this might excite some gallant and publick minded person, to augment and proSculptura, or

farther upon that most usefull dewhich yet comes greatly short of the perfection it is capable of, were some additions made, and the prints reformed and improved to the utmost, by the skillfull hand of some rare Artist. In the mean time, what a Treasury of excellent things might by this expedient be conveyed, and impressed into the maxen Tables and Imaginations of children; seeing, there is nothing more.preposterous, then to force those things into the Eare, which are visible, and the proper objects of the eye, For pieure, is a kind of universal Language, how diverse soever the tongues and vocal expressions of the several Nations which speakthem may appear; Solet enim pictura tacens loqui, maximeque pro-

desse, as Nazianzen has it.

So as if ever, by this is that long sought for Art most likely to be accomplished: Nor can any words whatever hope to reach those descriptions, which in a numberlesse sort of things, Picture do's immediately, and as it were at one glance, interpret to the meanest of capacities: For instance, in our Herbals, books of Insects, Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Buildings, Monuments, and the rest which make up the Cycle of the Learned Abbot; some of them haply never seen be-

fore,

fore, or so much as heard ot, as Ælian does upon occasion ingenuously acknowledge. And what do we find more in request amongst the Antient, then the Images of their Heros and Illustrious predecessors? such as Atticus, and Marcius Varro collected; all which consider'd, we do not doubt to affirm, that by the application of this Art alone, not only Children; but even Stripplings well advanc'd in Age, might receive incredible advantages, preparatory to their entrance into the Schoole Intellectual, by an Universal, and choice Collection of prints and cuts well design'd, engraven and dispos'd, much after the manner and method of the above nam'd Villebin, which should contain, as it were, a kind of Encyclopædia of all intelligible, and memorable things that either are, or have ever been in rerum Natura. It is not to be conceived of what advantage this would prove for the Institution of Princes and Noble Persons, who are not to be treated with the ruder difficulties of the vulgar Grammar Schooles only, and abstruser Notions of things in the rest of the sciences, without these Auxiliaries; but to be allur'd, and courted into knowledge, and the love of it by all such subsidiaries and helps as may best represent it to themin Piaure, Nomenclater,

Sculptura, or

menclator, and the most pleasing descriptions of sensual Objects, which naturally slide into their fluid, and tender apprehensions, speedily possessing their memories, and with infinite delight, preparing them for the more prosound and solid studies.

Seneca indeed seems to refuse the Graphical sciences those advantages which others of the Philosophers have given to them amongst the most Liberal, as reckoning them somewhat too voluptuary for his Stoical humour: yet did Socrates learn this very Art of Carving of his Father; Diogens drew the picture of Plato; and the Orator Messalla commends it most highly: But what more concernes our present instance, is, that it was by the approbation of the great Augustus himself, that Q. Podius the Mute should be diligently taught it: We could tell you of a person of good Birth in England, who (labouring under the same imperfection) does express many of his conceptions by this Art of Drawing and Designing: And if (as 'tis observ'd) it furnish us with Maximes to discern of general Descets and Vices, especially, in what relates to the proportions of humane bodies, it is certainly not to be esteem'd so inconsiderable as by many it is. Polygnotus could express the Paffions, and Aristides the very interiour motions of the foul, if we will believe what is recorded:

ded: But whither it advance to that prerogative; this we read of for certain, (as to our pretence for the Education of Children) that when L. Paulm demanded of the Conqur'd Athenians a Philosopher to instruct his little ones, they prefer'd one Metrodorus an excellent Painter before any of the rest: What Quintilian layes of Euphranor is sufficiently known; and if some great Princes have not disdain'd to take the Pincil in the same hand in which they sway'd the Scepter and the Sword; and that the knowledge of this divine Art was ulefull even to the pre-Luit-fervation of the life of an Emperor (for such Hist. was that Constantinus Porphyrogenitus) it is not without examples sufficient to support the dignity of these Arts, that we have with so much zeal, recommended them to Princes and Illustrious Persons.

And now we have but one thing more to add before we conclude this Chapter, and it is for caution to those who shall make these Collections for curiofity and ornament only; That where we have said all that we can of This, or any other particular Art, which may recommend it to the favour, and endearment of great persons; our intention is not, that it should so far engage them in its pursuit, as to take from the nobler parts of life, for which there are more sublime and worthy

worthy objects; but, that with this (as with the rest which are commendable, innocent, and excellent Company) they would fill up all such spaces, and opportunities, as too often lye open, expose and betray them to mean complyances, and lesse significant diversions: For these was Aratus a great Collector, nor less knowing in the judgement of Pictures; so was Vindex and many others.

Statius Vind. Herc. Epitrapez.

Desidia est, hic Aoniis amor avocat antris. He allowes himself these relaxations only when he is tyred with the more weighty affairs and concernments: Finally, that they would universally contend to do some great thing, as who should most merit of the Sciences, by setting their hands to the promotement of experimental, & usefull knowledge, for the universal benefit, & good of Mankind.

This, this alone, would render them defervedly honorable indeed; and add a lustre to their Memories, beyond that of their Painted Titles, which (without some solid Virtue) render but their defects the more conspicuous to those who know how to make a right estimate of things, and, by whose Tongues, and Pens only, their Trophies and Elogies can ever hope to surmount, and out-last the vicissitudes of fortune.

CHAP.

## CHAP. VI.

Of the new way of Engraving, or Mezzo Tinto, Invented, and communicated by his Highnesse Prince RUPERT, Count Palatine of Rhyne, &c.

Why we did omit what had been by us prepar'd for the Accomplishment of the more
Mechanical part of the Chalcographical Art:
But it was not out of the least Designato
abuse him in the Title at the Frontispiece of this History; since we believed
he would most readily commute for the
defect of a Mystery so vulgar, to be gratified with another altogether Rare, Extraordinary, Universally approv'd of, admired
by all which have consider'd the essess of it;
and, which (as yet) has by none been ever
published.

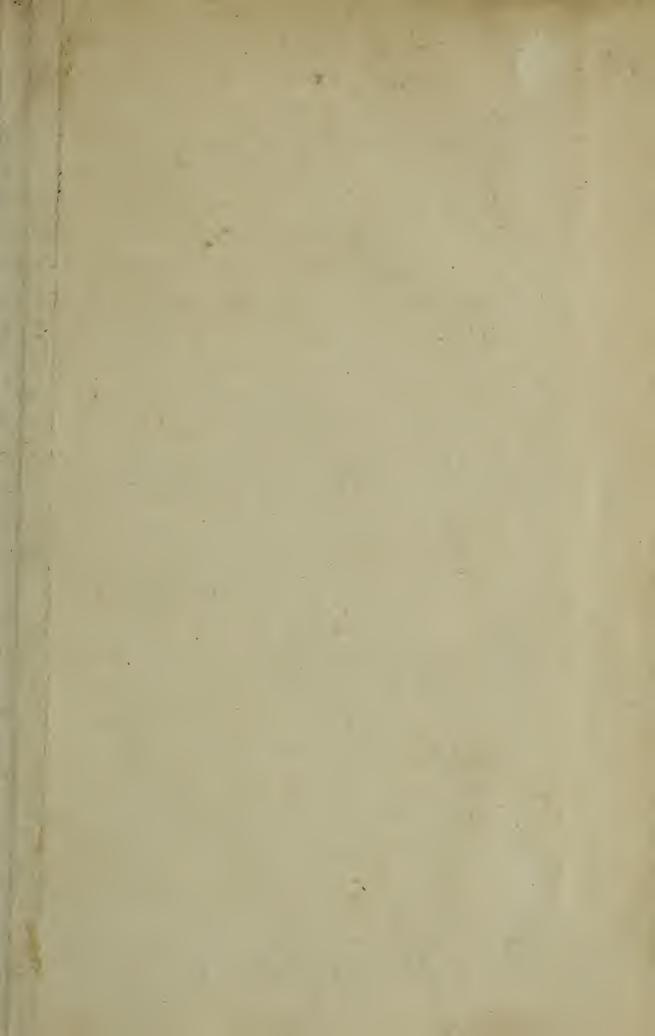
Nor may I without extraordinary ingratitude, conceal that Illustrious Name which did communicate it to me; nor the obligation which the Curious have to that

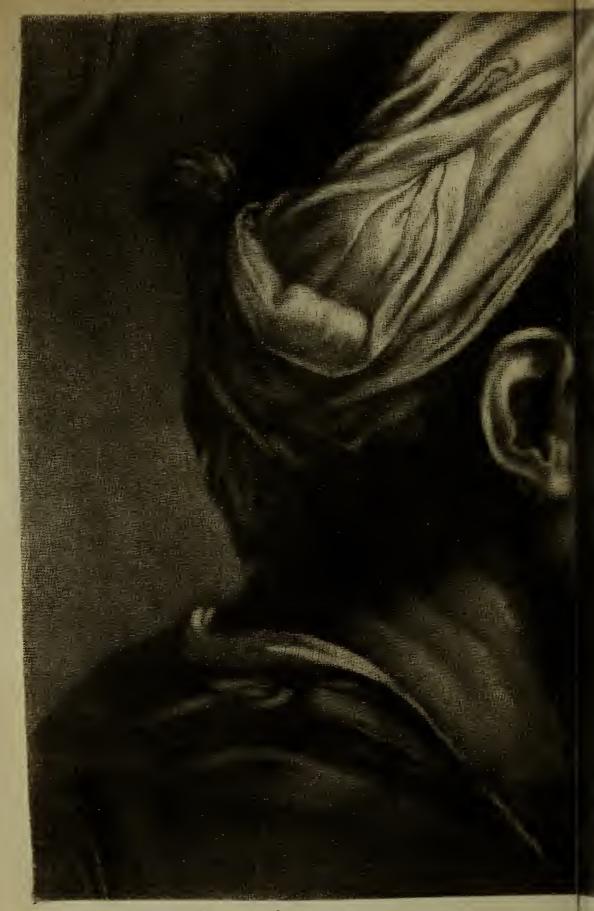
heroic

heroic Person who was pleas'd to impart it to the world, though by so incompetent,

and unworthy an instrument.

It would appear a Paradox to discourse to you of a Graving without a Graver, Burin, Point, or Aqua Fortis; and yet is This perform'd without the assistance of either: That what gives our most perite and dextrous Artists the greatest trouble, and is longest finishing (for such are the hatches, and deepest shadowes in plates) should be here the least considerable, and the most expeditious; That, on the contrary, the Lights should be in this the most Laborious, and yet perform'd with the greatest facility: That what appears to be effected with so little Curiosity, should yet so accurately resemble what is generally esteem'd the very greatest; viz. that a print should emulate even the best of Drawings, Chiaro e Scuro, or (as the Italians term it) pieces of the Mezzo Tinto, so as nothing either of Vago da Carpi, or any of those other Masters who pursu'd his attempt, and whose works we have already celebrated, have exceeded, or indeed approch'd; especially, for that of Portraits, Figures, tender Landskips, and History, &c. to which it seems most ap-This propriate, and applicable:

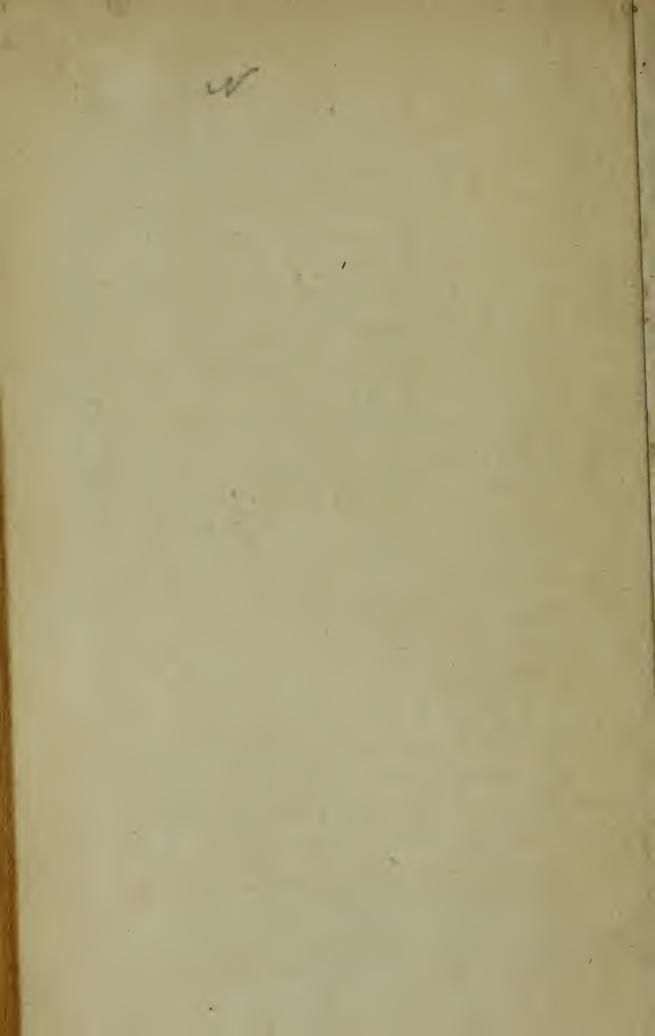




The first Mezzotinto my



ngraved by Frince Rupert.



- and

This Obligation then we have to his Highness PRINCE RUPERT, Count Palatine of Rhine, &c. who has been pleas'd to cause the Instruments to be expresly fitted, to shew me with his own hands, how to manage, and conduct them on the plate, that it might produce the effects I have so much magnified, and am here ready to shew the World, in a piece of his own Illustrious touching, which he was pleas'd to honour this work withall, not as a Venal addition to the price of the Book (though for which alone it is most valuable) but a particular grace, as a Specimen of what we have alledged, and to adorn this present Chapter.

It is likewise to be acknowledged, that his Highness did indulge me the Liberty of publishing the whole manner, and address of this new way of Engraving with a freedome perfectly generous, and obliging: But, when I had well consider'd it (so much having been already expressed, which may suffice to give the hint to all ingenious Persons how it is to be perform'd) I did not think it necessary that an Art so curious, and (as vet) so little vulgar (and which indeed does not succeed where the workman is not an accomplished Designer,

and has a competent talent in painting likewise) was to be prostituted at so cheap a rate, as the more naked describing of it here, would too soon have exposed it to.

Upon these considerations then it is, that we leave it thus Enigmatical; and yet that this may appear no dissingenuous Rodomontade in me, or invidious excuse, I profess my self to be alwayes most ready (sub sigillo, and by his Highnesse's permission) to gratiste any curious, and worthy Person, with as sull, and persect a Demonstration of the entire Art, as my talent, and addresse will reach to; if what I am now preparing to be reserved in the Archives of the ROYAL SOCIETY concerning it, be not sufficiently instructive.

## FINIS.

\*

## AN

## ADVERTISEMENT

Here is a Treatise of Monsieur du Bosses in French, concerning Etching in Aqua Fortis, Construction of the Rolling Press, &c. which (with some improvement of the Method) I did long since interpret, and deliver to the Royal Society, in obedience to their Commands: It was my intention to have added it to this History of mine, as what would have render'd it a more accomplish'd Piece; but, under standing it to be also the design of Mr. Faithorn, who had ( it seems ) translated the first part of it, and is bim elf

bimself by Profession a Graver, and an excellent Artist; that I might neither anticipate the Worlds exspectation, nor the Workmans pains, to their presudice, I desisted from printing my Copy, and subjoyning it to this discourse. In the mean time, it is to be acknowledged; that the Author thereof, has discover'd his skill so honestly, and intirely, that there seems nothing more desirable, as to that particular: And I could wish with all my. heart, that more of our Workmen, would (in imitation of his laudable example) impart to us what they know of their several Trades, and Manutactures, with as much Candor and integrity as Monsieur Bols has done. For what could so much conduce to their profit and Emolument? when their several Mysteries being subjected to the molt

men of the more polite, and enquiring Spirits, they should return to their Authors again so greatly refin'd and improved, and when (through this means also) PHI-LOSOPHY her self, might hope to attain so considerable a progress towards her ultimate Perfection.

Defemplio Corporis christis Ligitur in annalibus Romanorum quod dus Gottus Christus ductus fuit a gentibus Propheta veritatis. Statura fuit procord et spectabilis, meltu Kabens kilarem et venerabilim, guern intusi-168 Tiligere pickrant et formidare: Capillos having coloris nuces avelland planes forad awas, ab awibus cincinnos sterifpos, aliquantulum aux coeruliones et fulgentiones ab humens ventilantes. Diferimen habnit in médio Capitas in morem Nazaraorum. Fronten planum at fernifeimum, cum facir fins rugu at macula, quam rubor. moderatus venustabat. Nasi et oris reprekinger nulla. Par bam habrist copi of am, apillie concolorem, frid non longam in mento bifarcatam. Oculos glancos it deiros rightsuis. In flatura corposis fait portion rionogetus et rectus. manus hubail et pachia viju delabilos. Alloquio fait gravis, rarus et moderatus; ut merito de ro dicoret propheta, freciosus fuit forma prafilis Early of 2 halfords 129 de

